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Secret Roosevelt Talks? Finns Retake Some Posts; British Sink Two U-Boats

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 15, 1940

War Summary: President Puts Curious at Sea

President Roosevelt, aboard the Lang, laughed but did "not choose to deny" today speculation that he might contact French, British, and Italian authorities during the course of his cruise on the cruiser Tuscaloosa. [Details: Page 2.]

Finland's hard-pressed defenders were today hoping that successes in the North, around the Kuhmo sector 30 miles inside the frontier at the "waistline," might force some diversion of Soviet Russia's trip-hammer blows on the forts of the Karelian Isthmus. The Russian fifty-fourth division was stated to be in difficulties around Kuhmo, while attacks north of Lake Ladoga had been thrown back.

The relentless Russian assaults on the 10-mile front around Summa on the Isthmus, which have now been in progress for 15 days, are, however, causing the Finnish authorities considerable uneasiness, owing to the small number of the defenders, and the extensive Russian reserves.

The Soviets claimed capture of 16 positions on the Mannerheim Line, raising to 100 the total reported taken in six days. The Finns disputed the figure, claiming recapture of some, but admitting abandonment of some outlying forts. Meanwhile, the Finns have called up the class of 1897, men of 42 and 43 years.

President Kallio of Finland, in a statement to news correspondents, said: "We appreciate the sympathy shown us by Americans in our struggle to be free—indeed, to live at all—but we hope our cause may stir onlookers abroad to offer us material help, for we are defending interests common to all civilized peoples. However, whether help arrives or not, we shall carry on."

Sweden's rearming was furthered by a bill presented to Parliament by the Government to strengthen the Air Force by about 100 planes at a cost of about 95,000,000 crowns ($22,600,000).

The proposed expansion would add two groups of fighting planes and two reconnaissance divisions to the Army and Navy air forces.

At present Sweden has only one group of about 40 fighting planes.

Sinking of two U-boats, making four reported in six days, was Britain's answer to German naval warfare, which yesterday destroyed three British merchant ships totaling 30,998 tons and a 5,177-ton Danish freighter. One of the victims had just sunk the 12,306-ton, meat-laden British freighter Sultan Star. Germany's claims for merchant ship sinkings yesterday totaled 58,000 tons.

Merchant ship arming appeared likely to be stepped up with anti-aircraft guns for defense against German bombers, and machine-gunners for all British vessels.

Full indemnification for the torpedoing and sinking of the Holland-Amerika freighter Burgerdijk is the demand about to be made on Germany by the Netherlands Government.

On the Western Front, while Britain's War Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley, arrived at the British headquarters for a stay of several days, and Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden flew to Palestine to inspect the camp of the newly arrived Australians, French machine-gunners halted two German raids east of the Saar River.

Byrd Reports Shift in South Magnetic Pole

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported from the Antarctic yesterday that the South Magnetic Pole apparently had shifted its position.

He said in a wire received by the Navy that observations made on Feb. 7 had led to the belief that the Pole had moved westward from at least three of the four positions reported since 1909.

Eminent natural scientists, he noted, are in virtual agreement that the Pole covers an area of 10 or more miles and appears to shift from year to year. Admiral Byrd's observations did not establish a new position for the Pole.

Roosevelt Names McEntee as CCC Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—James J. McEntee, Acting Director, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to become Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Garner Names Senate Campaign 'Police' Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice-President Garner appointed Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, and Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire today as members of the Senatorial Campaign Investigating Committee.

Göring Calls Farmers to Battle of Production

BERLIN (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring tonight called on Germany's farmers to prepare for "the battle of production in 1940." [Details: Page 4.]

Peasant Leader Says Rumania Must Favor Allies

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Former Premier Juliu Maniu, leader of millions of Rumanian peasants before King Carol abolished all political parties except the official "Party of National Rebirth," today said Rumania must come out in favor of the British-French Allies if the Nation is to find salvation and return to democratic parliamentary life. He declared Rumania could not agree to boundary changes to meet Hungarian, Bulgarian, or Russian claims.

Bulgarian Cabinet Crisis Believed Over Russia

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier George Kiosseivanoff resigned today and King Boris called Prof. Bogdan Philoff, Minister of Education, to form a new Government. Premier Kiosseivanoff, who has reorganized his Government eight times in the past four years, was said to have resigned as the result of disagreement with some of his Ministers over policy regarding Russia. The Premier was said to have refused closer relations with the Soviets.

El Salvador Weathers War's Economic Shifts

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—President Martinez, in a message opening the regular session of Congress, said today that El Salvador had weathered without serious difficulty the economic complication caused by the European war.

Lehman Vetoes Jury Exemption for Newsmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Reoux-Feinberg bill, granting exemption from jury duty to newspaper reporters and editors like that applying to lawyers, has been vetoed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The measure passed both the Senate and Assembly by unanimous vote.

Two Called First CAA Licensed Student Fliers

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—John William Scott of Burrows, Ind., and Clark C. Huff of South Bend are believed the first college students in the United States to get private pilot licenses in the Civil Aeronautics Authority's civilian air training program.

Hatters Sign 3-Year Contract on Old Terms

NEW YORK (AP)—The joint board of the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers Union and the Eastern Women's Headwear Association and the National Association of Ladies Hatters yesterday signed a new three-year agreement involving 21,000 workers. The contract retained the old 35-hour week and minimum weekly wages of $35, $55, and $75, depending upon classification of work.

Railroader Scorns Move to Save Gas Tax

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—An official of the Association of American Railroads today dismissed as "propaganda" the contentions by some groups that state legislators haven't the right to divert highway funds to other uses.

L. W. Horning of New York, regional director of the railroadmen's organization, told 1,000 highway officials from 11 North Atlantic States at their annual convention here "there is nothing more sacred about a gallon of gasoline or a motor vehicle than there is about any piece of real estate or personal property." He said the railroads paid $1,000,000 a day in taxes and could very well complain about 14 per cent of that money being used "for the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and bridges."

City's Budget Saving Gone With Storm

"Old Man Winter" not only raised the snow above thousands of doorsteps; he raised the City budget so high it will probably exceed last year's.

The storm cost Boston between $400,000 and $500,000, George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner estimated today. Since Boston's new budget is only some $300,000 under last year's, it looks as if the reductions have gone with the wind.

Mr Hyland today called out private contractors to haul off the snow, but they can't begin work until late today. They can't get through the streets. Mr. Hyland figures it will take until Sunday to haul away the snow — and the contractors will work 24 hours a day.

Nazi 'Peace' Appears to Let British Do All

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15 — With the United States Undersecretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, preparing to visit Berlin by way of Rome before visiting London or Paris on his "survey of Europe," information received here recently makes it possible to form a timely picture of Germany's price for ending hostilities and co-operating in new international economic reconstruction.

Surrender by Great Britain of its controlling position on the sea and of its colonies appears to be the main demand, according to the interpretation placed here in London upon statements made in the Reich.

Without these concessions it is clear Nazi Germany is not prepared to co-operate in whatever plans the United States may have for establishment of a sound international economic system and world-wide reduction of armaments.

In fact, an article in the Börsen Zeitung by Karl Megerle, who is generally assumed to speak as an unofficial representative of the German Foreign Office, defines conditions under which Germany would abandon its system of economic self-sufficiency and help build up a new international free trade system.

Surrender the Navy

After demanding the equivalent of the opening up of the British Empire to the whole world, Herr Megerle then asks:

If Germany and Italy abandon their systems of economic self-sufficiency, is England prepared to surrender dominion of the sea, control of sea routes, naval bases, and abandon its claim to maintain the greatest Navy in the world?

This he concludes should be Britain's contribution to a "new economic equilibrium."

Such a statement appears nothing other than a detailed interpretation of Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick's earlier statement of Germany's war aims which declared:

"This war must not end with worthless compromise, but with genuine peace based on fair conditions. We shall take care to finish off this war as quickly as possible with a Pax Germanica—a lasting and just peace giving every people living space which its importance and achievements merit."

Show the Problems

It is not surprising that the British should enthusiastically welcome Mr. Welles' visit to Europe since it will give the United States envoy first-hand knowledge of the problems with which France and Britain are faced and enable him to visualize the difficulties which must be faced if a genuine peace, rather than an embattled truce which might well mean victory for aggression, is to be early achieved.

Britain has pledged itself to peace only after the National Socialist regime is overthrown while the Third Reich is equally determined to smash the British Empire.

"Our people may be divided on this or that question," Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels recently declared, "but regarding the English people there is but one opinion. Destroy them. There never was a time when Germany had such splendid prospects as today to achieve a dominating position in the world."

Ideas Widely Differ

Continued reproduction of arguments as to Lebensraum (living space) which have been heard from Germany since 1933 onwards are interpreted here as meaning that Reichsführer Hitler also will repeat the old arguments and simply transfer the responsibility to the Allies' shoulder. Hence there

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Threat to U.S. Said to Show A Reckless Reich

Blockade believed choking vital supplies—U. S. reaction to sub warning vigorous.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The sudden German assertion of a legal right to torpedo American vessels entering or leaving British contraband control ports is accepted here as a sign that the Allied blockade is seriously choking off vital supplies and that the Nazis are preparing a legal case to defend whatever stringent measures they may take.

The protests which the United States has been lodging with Britain against the "escorting" of American ships into belligerent ports for contraband examination, contrary to the Neutrality Act, will prove to be mild samples of American reaction if the German undersea Navy starts sinking unarmed United States merchantmen with or without notice.

[Authorized Berlin sources, seeking to dispel some fears precipitated by yesterday's reference to American shipping, stated, according to the Associated Press, that apprehension in Washington was "ill-founded."

No suggestion, these sources held, had been made that American ships under certain circumstances might be sunk without notice.

Germany's claims to the "legality of attacking an American ship entering a British contraband station, willingly or under British escort," was, it was explained, merely "a hypothetical discussion."

At the same time a British move to minimize Germany's latest threat was seen in an authoritative London report that Britain was ready to offer convoy protection to all neutral ships passing through its contraband control stations. This, it was said, would include ships bound for a British port or elsewhere.]

While the State Department has objected and continues to object to the delays and the deflection of American shipping from its prescribed neutral lanes by the Allied blockade, it does not at all countenance the "German theory" that its ships automatically lose their neutral rights by visiting, voluntarily or involuntarily, a contraband control base.

Inconvenience vs. Torpedoing

No lives, no ship, no cargo have been lost to the United States by the operation of the Allied blockade, and while the Government protests technical neutrality violations and inconveniences, that is quite a different thing to the Nazi threat to torpedo its liners and imperil the lives of its citizens.

It is the traditional concept of international law that a neutral ship carrying contraband can be

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'Street Scene'—Boston in Mid-February, 1940

By a Staff Photographer

Looking Down Newbury Street Toward Public Garden

Dark spots are not hilltops but automobiles abandoned during the height of the storm.

Poles Tell of Nazi Wrath Directed Against Churches

What is happening in Poland?

Under Russian and German occupation, there is little news from this conquered land. Foreign newspapermen are excluded. News reports—if any—filter through a rigid censorship.

But eyewitnesses have made their way across the border into Rumania. They can tell the story only in part.

But from those reports there is reconstructed a compellingly tragic story, written by a correspondent who has had unusual opportunities to obtain information and evaluate its authenticity.

The Christian Science Monitor publishes two dispatches from Miss Cardwell, today's dealing with the German-occupied section, while a previous article described conditions in the Russian occupied area.

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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BUCHAREST, Rumania — The difficulty of obtaining authenticated news from German-occupied Poland, owing to the inability of foreign correspondents to penetrate in that area, has resulted in fragmentary reports from the territory, all tending to suggest the existence of alarming conditions.

That these reports are in no way exaggerated may be gathered from talks with Poles well known to the present writer, who have made their way across the Rumanian border and who have been deeply impressed by the ruthless treatment of the Polish people, particularly with respect to their churches.

From the time the Germans came into Poland it was evident that they were conducting a campaign against churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. Since the latter preponderates in Poland, it has been marked out for special attacks. Throughout Poland, churches are being closed, church property confiscated, church societies and organizations dissolved. In such cases means are usually found to make the action appear legal. The papal encyclical, for example, appeared with the phraseology so changed as to make it read that the Pope condemned the Poles for offering opposition to Germany.

During the war upon Poland, churches were a special mark for the air raiders. After the occupation, some churches were used for highly questionable entertainments arranged by the Gestapo. In a village near Gdynia a little church that had been established by the great Stefan Batory, Poland's famous sixteenth century king, was entirely dismantled.

In Gdynia itself, and throughout the "Corridor," all churches have been closed; later they were used for warehouses. In Western Poland and the former Corridor, practically all wayside shrines have been destroyed and members of the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth) amused themselves in tearing down effigies in the churches.

In ancient Wloclawek all churches except one were closed, the interior of some of them being destroyed.

In Gniezno, the members of the religious orders were driven out of the convent and Germans established there.

Plundering of the churches which had already suffered serious damage from bombs is a regular part of the program. The more valuable objects and pictures have been disappearing from churches closed by the Gestapo. Valuables that are not taken away are often thrown out or destroyed.

When the closed churches are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Here's a Washington Correspondent Who Laments Having No Inside Stories and Then Goes Ahead Dripping With Them

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

No Inside: It's disconcerting when the news is simple and straight-forward, when the facts are actually what they appear to be! A Washington correspondent doesn't look very bright when he can't give the "inside," let alone the "real inside" of the big news of the day.

What is the secret mission on which the President has suddenly dispatched his Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, to Europe and what far-reaching plans for stopping the war will Mr. Welles have carefully tucked away in his portfolio when he boards the Rex on Saturday? Such questions do not down and they are causing both false hopes and false fears—false hopes that an effort at peace through American mediation is under consideration (it isn't) and false fears that the United States is going to embarrass the Allies by helping Germany "negotiate" a successful war (it won't).

These two facts can be authoritatively put down from sources which are informed and trustworthy: First, Mr. Welles is neither taking peace proposals nor receiving peace proposals on his trip to Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain. Second, those who guide American foreign policy are convinced that it is impossible to negotiate a just and lasting peace with Herr Hitler and do not intend to put the United States in the position of seeking to deflect a tragic war into a tragic and temporary peace.

After the War: America is, however, looking ahead to the problems which must be faced at the close of the war. An illustration of the magnitude of the adjustments which will have to be made at that time is the fact that, according to estimates here, there are at least 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 people who have been completely taken out of normal economic life in both the belligerent and neutral countries and placed in the services demanded by the war, either directly or economically. The reabsorption of these men and women into peacetime pursuits will be one of the colossal tasks of the future peace, its hardships and its success affecting every nation.

Neutrality's Cost: The cost of the war is a heavy and harsh burden upon neutrals as well as belligerents. Switzerland is a pointed example. Here is a sturdy, peace-devoted nation, endangering no country but as determined as the Finns to resist aggression against its borders. In consequence, it is curtailing its standards of living, straining its finances and exhausting its reserves in order to make it uninviting for any nation to violate its neutrality. It is costing Switzerland at least $1,000,000 a day to keep 520,000 men under arms in time of "peace"; in short, to keep the war from being brought to her. This is one reason why the future peace is a vital concern to neutrals; this is one reason why Secretary Hull is keeping neutrals in touch with each other in order that their role in shaping the peace may be a useful and influential one.

Less Goods, More Pacts: One more notation of the war. Just to record for what clue to the truth it may be, diplomats in Washington do not attribute economic importance to the new Soviet-German trade pact. It is looked upon as a gesture in the interests of propaganda and morale. It is reported that the Germans are themselves disillusioned and cynical about what help they can get from their Communist ally, but that they are maintaining appearances for political purposes. Less goods, more pacts. It is agreed that only Russian willingness to accept wholesale German technical manning of Soviet industry would produce the supplies the German war machine needs—and that only maybe.

Two Fishermen: Yes, third-term questions are still being asked at the President's Press conference, the Hyde Park taboo notwithstanding. Mr. Roosevelt is still not answering but he is varying the method of dismissal. After Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago had described in Washington last week the enthusiasm with which he had placed the President's name in the Illinois primary, following which he called at the White House, and after the newspapers had carried large headlines announcing the entry of a slate of Roosevelt-pledged delegates in the Wisconsin primary, correspondents invited the President to comment. The President blandly replied that he had not seen anything about this news.

Mr. Roosevelt will remain a candidate for the Democratic nomination in both of these primaries if he does not ask to have his name withdrawn.

He has until Feb. 24 to decide. The President has now gone fishing. Another President, Calvin Coolidge, was fishing when he "chose" not to run in 1928. Perhaps the parallel will be only the fishing.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Law Studied On Free Lunch Plan in School

The Boston School Committee is mapping plans for a WPA project to supply milk and hot lunches to needy children in the public schools. A conference was held on the matter by representatives of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the City of Boston and school and welfare groups last night.

Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., is studying the question of whether regular school appropriations can be used for the project, Director William G O'Hare of the city Welfare Department is being asked to co-operate in making funds available, and it was planned to seek Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's aid in carrying the plan into action. The School Committee asked Chairman Joseph C. White to appoint a subcommittee to work out details immediately.

The project will be started at the John A. Andrew school in South Boston, where there are many needy children, the Committee definitely decided. It is planned to expand the program later.

There are more than 10,000 undernourished children in the Boston Schools, the Committee was told by Dr. James A. Keenan, director of school hygiene. Of these, 3,390 come from relief families, it was said.

The School Committee began considering proposed school expenditures for 1940 this week when members of the Department of School Buildings appeared at a special meeting Tuesday night to submit their 1940 allotments, and reported savings of $1,500,000 for the years 1938, '39 and '40, compared with the three-year period preceding.

Large savings are being effected in school house maintenance and construction by liberal use of federal grants, the Committee was told.

The School Buildings officials, headed by William L. Baxter, Chairman of the School House Commission, asked $760,333 for 1940, most of which would be raised by taxation, compared with an average annual expenditure during the 14 year period ending in 1938 of $1,410,320, or nearly double the current budget.

The requested allowance for 1940 is about $16,000 above the 1939 appropriation because of need for renewal of a boiler insurance contract, the installing of new boilers at the Boston Clerical School, and purchase of a new oil burner plant for Teachers College, the Committee was told. To help meet the increase, Mr. Baxter urged the Committee to use the $55,000 surplus with which the department ended the year 1939.

It was explained that the Department must spend about $25,000 a year to replace broken glass in the schools, $15,000 to repair the work of vandals, and $100,000 for payrolls.

Bids on Four Ships Rejected as Low

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Maritime Commission rejected all bids for the purchase of four obsolete passenger vessels—George Washington, Monticello, Mount Vernon, and America—because it regarded them as too low, officials said today.

The Commission announced Jan. 30 that it had rejected the bids, but gave no reason for its action.

Officials said today that the bids, in the opinion of the Commission, were below the American market for scrap iron.

The one-time German luxury liners are part of the Government's laid-up fleet. They are anchored in the Patuxent River off Solomon's Island, Md.

Southern N.E. Digging Out Of Heavy Snowfall

Trains resuming service as road and street officials bend energies to clear the highways.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—WPA officials advised Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts today they would permit WPA workers to aid in cleaning Boston streets of heavy snow for a few days. Previously the WPA had a regulation against use of WPA workers for snow removal.

Southern New England took advantage of clearing skies this afternoon and a prediction of fair weather to begin digging its way out of a vast blanket of snow, officially estimated as 14 to 17 inches deep, but blown often into drifts from two to ten feet in height.

Officials at the Boston office of the Weather Bureau said it was the worst blizzard since Feb. 20-21, 1934, when 15.4 inches of snow were recorded as having fallen.

Although transportation facilities were still irregular at noon, State and city officials and public utilities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut had made much progress in restoration of normal avenues of communication in a tri-State area that had been snow-bound for nearly 24 hours.

Closed Stores

Although department and specialty stores in Boston, Providence, R. I., and other cities announced they were closed for the day, and most schools remained closed, all expected to reopen tomorrow. Thousands of theater-goers and office-workers who had been stranded downtown all night in hotels or railroad stations were able to obtain transportation home after daybreak, and while many thousands were unable to get to work today, others shoveled and pushed their way on foot through heavy drifts over deserted highways to railroad or elevated lines and got to work—often a few hours late.

Commuters appeared to take the storm in good spirit, joking with each other over the difficulties. On Beacon Hill, jolly residents put on their skis and coasted down Beacon Street, Mt. Vernon Street, and other narrow highways for the first time in many years.

Out to Sea

Early this morning the storm, which had been accompanied by winds averaging 30 to 40 miles an hour, had blown out to sea. It had previously come up from the Southern states, leaving a fall of eight inches of snow in New York City and other Middle Atlantic points. By turning eastward over Cape Cod, however, it missed most of the Northern New England states. Points north of a line through Portland, Maine, Concord, N. H., and Montpelier, Vt., hardly felt the effects of the storm at all. At Mt. Washington, N. H., for instance only one inch of snow was recorded.

Public officials attributed 13 fatalities in New England, and 28 others in Southern and Middle Atlantic States, to the storm. Nevertheless, several officials remarked at the relatively small number of fires and vehicular accidents reported.

A thorough check of old records by Weather Bureau officials this afternoon disclosed that the current blizzard is a long way from being the most severe in New England. At least 19 blizzards with greater snow depths were cited by the Weather Bureau, going back to Nov. 5, 1632. The record snow fall, it said, was 60 inches in December, 1715.

Storm Nearly Closes Bank

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Second National Bank of Nashua opened today only because its President, George F. Thurber, was able to muster an emergency staff composed largely of directors and former employees. Thirty-two officers and employees who went to Boston last night to attend a skating show were marooned in that city by the storm.

Worst blizzard since 1934: Page 9.

Morgenthau Raises Bid Against Farley

SASABE, Ariz., Feb. 15 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau surveyed this border village (Pop: 50) for a "street map" so it might meet requirements for a new postoffice. Secretary Morgenthau had advised the postmistress, Mrs. Clark Hickox, to raise her bid for a new office from $500 to at least $1,000. "To impress Postmaster General Farley."

Secretary Morgenthau told her President Roosevelt had asked him how the budget ever could be balanced if the Secretary of the Treasury recommended expenditure of $1,000 when only $500 was requested. But Secretary Morgenthau chose a likely site, and now the matter is back in Mr. Farley's lap.

Wonders of Research: More Wires

Refined insulation adds 606 strands in tube of telephone cable—Iran plain rises.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Telephone engineers earned a long feather for their caps when lead-covered cables were developed, enabling telephone wires to be laid underground instead of strung up on poles. If modern cities had to use poles, it would take about 70 rows of poles, each carrying 60 wires, to take the place of a single cable.

That was not true a year ago. The change is brought about by the development of a cable that holds 4,242 wires in the same diameter that formerly held 3,636. The diameter of each wire is also the same as before, hence the feat of placing 606 more within the same girth is due to an improved technique of wire insulation invented by the Western Electric Company, which reduces the thickness of the insulation surrounding each strand. The decrease in each wire is only 3-1000th of an inch, but this tiny saving, repeated 3,636 times results in a total saving of space sufficient to afford room for the additional wires.

The streets of New York in the late 80's and early 90's were a maze of overhead wires; and if trouble arose then, what would it be like today, when under one street corner in the city there are 282 cables or 560,000 wires. A modern city would hardly be possible without the cable.

Why of Earthquake

A masterful publication of the geology of eastern Iran, resulting from studies commenced there in 1927 and continued in 1933, '37, and '38 by Frederick G. Clapp of New York appears in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America. The thickness of the rocks in that region aggregates nearly 100,000 feet, according to Mr. Clapp, and strata range in age from possible pre-Cambrian to the present day.

He finds Cambrian rocks, those which contain the earliest forms of living organisms, in a single locality in south-central Iran, and not at all farther east and north. The vast Iranian plateau, a triangular arid area between the Elburz Mountains on the north and the Zagros on the southwest, is still in process of elevation, he says, calling attention to the recurrent earthquakes that rock the region.

Water Hammer Stilled

Houses now building, have as a rule, silent switches to control the lights in bedrooms and baths, yet these same houses tolerate a worse noise nuisance—water hammer. Silently we flick the switch and turn on the water faucet, but when we turn it off again there frequently comes a banging or noisy screech that wakes the whole house. That's water hammer. Prof. Lewis H. Kessler, of the University of Wisconsin hydraulic and sanitary engineering department, has devised a mechanical-pneumatic arrester, an accordion-like device filled with a mineral oil compound, which, when shaken, assumes a foamy form and absorbs all shock. It is attached to the water pipe.

Rust in Retreat

The use of stainless steel for ash-cans, stove pipes and "tin" whistles is announced by Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, makers of Pluramelt, a new process steel, the lower cost of which extends the application of stainless steel to practically every field.

Bell Telephone

Telephone Lines, Former and Latter Style

Upper: As downtown Broadway, New York, appeared in the eighties, when some 350 wires were stretched above the sidewalk on poles. Lower: Splicer at work in manhole under street, joining ends of cable that contains many hundreds of strands

Synthetic Gems

The Russian Precious Stone Trust is today making synthetic gems in its Leningrad laboratory. According to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry a sapphire of 292 carats and a ruby of 250 carats have already been produced in the attempt to determine whether large synthetics could be made.

Japanese Gasoline

Japan's synthetic gasoline is reported to cost about three times as much as the gasoline imported from the United States. Its production is made possible by Government subsidies.

Sky Jewelry

Stargazers have an unusually fine display appearing in the heavens during the last week in February and the first in March, when Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and Mars will hang one above the other in the twilight glow like a necklace of colorful jewels. Look for them in the west.

Poles Describe Wrath Of Nazis Against Church

(Continued from Page 1)

reopened they are generally used for storehouses for arms, ammunitions or uniforms.

In Lodz, after the statue of Kosciuszko was destroyed, Jews and Roman Catholic priests were compelled to clear away the debris.

In that district many priests and members of the orders were arrested and put to building roads, clearing away ruins, and preparing homes for the people coming from the Baltic States. A number of priests, nuns, and monks were imprisoned in textile mills which had been converted into jails. They were in charge of older members of the "Hitler Youth, who apparently had received a free hand.

In these prisons the "Hitler Jugend" appear to have full control and what happens is not clearly known as few of those arrested are seen again.

"Herded Like Sheep"

In a village near Lodz all the parishioners and the two priests were summoned to the parish house. When they were assembled, the doors were locked, some 20 youths of the Hitler Jugend then threw hand grenades in at the windows.

The following account of what happened in Warsaw was told by one of the priests who was among those imprisoned there. On the second day after the occupation of Warsaw, the Germans arrested most of the clergy and members of the orders and teachers in church schools. Of the number, 230 priests, 80 teachers and a number of university professors were put into one prison.

They were arrested wherever they were found and in many cases brutally treated. For two weeks they were held prisoners, six persons in a cell intended for two, the dimensions of the cells being two paces wide and six long. The windows, since the panes were shattered, were boarded up. There was neither light, sufficient water nor food.

An hour's walk in the court was permitted each day. In this state the prisoners had to listen to the shots as executions took place in the court.

As unexpectedly as the arrests, came the release, on condition that there be no mixing in politics. All but 10 of those in this prison were set free. But on Nov. 10 and again on Dec. 8 some of the priests were arrested for a second time.

No End to Miserable Tale

From a monastery near Warsaw the monks were sent to a concentration camp at Dachau and the brothers to field labor in Germany.

In the Pomorze region, all churches are closed. There are no services. The priests are in concentration camps or prison. The "less guilty" among them are working on the roads.

In Bromberg, a group of prisoners some of them priests was marched into the market square stood in a row and ordered to hold their hands above their heads. At the end of four hours, seven who had failed to keep their hands up were shot.

At Torun (Thorn) priests were made to work repairing the bridge across the Vistula.

And so the long record continues. The situation is as bad in that part of Poland incorporated in the Reich.

The cases of individuals subjected to public indignities or ruthlessly shot without any pretense of judicial proceedings are too numerous to record, while the above evidence is typical of what has been going on throughout this conquered territory.

Bridges Assails Trade Pacts For Effect on Farmer Income

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Administration's reciprocal trade treaty program was spotlighted by Senator Styles Bridges (R-NH) as an issue in the 1940 presidential campaign.

"Our reciprocal trade program has sold the American farmer down the river as he has never been sold before," the presidential candidate declared at a belated Lincoln Day dinner. "One of the outstanding issues of 1940 will be this program, which comes as a direct challenge to the American standard of living. It will be a fundamental part of a Republican platform which will include other basic planks to cut down spending, cut down waste, and cut out graft."

He said he proposed to offer amendments to the reciprocal treaty program in the Senate, embracing four points:

1. To make mandatory public announcement of commodities and amounts involved in reciprocal treaties in advance of negotiations.
2. To make mandatory public hearings before the personnel negotiating the treaties.
3. To prohibit for import any commodity at a price below cost of production in this country.
4. To repeal the favored nation clause.

Assailing New Deal spending and "waste," Senator Bridges singled out the Administration's agricultural program before Republicans conscious of New Mexico's big livestock and wool industries. During the past two years, he asserted, American exports have amounted to approximately $3,000,000,000 annually.

"Yet the farmers' share dropped from over $763,000,000 to approximately $578,000,000 during the first 11 months of the year, a decrease of over 24 per cent. On the other hand, the importation of foreign farm commodities increased nearly 14 per cent."

Chicago Women Get Lesson In What and How to Buy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 — Several thousand women—buyers for the family—found here recently just the information for which women throughout the country have been searching. By walking down an avenue of manufacturers' exhibits at Consumers Day, presented by the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago, they found answers to their foremost question, "How can I buy more economically for my family?"

This idea of bringing the ultimate consumer, who has been fussing lately about the high prices of everyday products, into contact with the manufacturer is gaining ground, it is found. One of the first attempts came a year ago, when the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago staged its first consumers' day. Now, New York City and Milwaukee are scheduling consumer days for early spring, and several middle-western cities are hustling to organize similar projects.

The Chicago Club improving on its last year's pioneer venture assembled some 25 manufacturers' exhibits in a downtown hotel recently. Here eager housewives and club women sought first-hand information about what goes into the ice cream they buy, when is a mirror just a plain plate glass, how to put the contents of cans into tempting dishes, how to distinguish between wool and the mixtures of wool and rayon, and how to buy stockings that won't run easily.

How to Get Good Meat

"The query we get most from women," said a meat packing spokesman, is "'What kind of meat can I buy which is an inexpensive cut and at the same time requires little time for preparing?'" Most women already know about chopped round steak, and meat for stews, the home economist explained, so they are told to buy shoulder cuts for steaks and chops. But the consumer should look for two things if she wants good meat, she emphasized, "government inspector stamp, and the brand of the packer."

To be sure that she is getting genuine mahogany instead of some substitute, the furniture buyer was advised to "look for the label." Over 150 furniture manufacturers are now using labels to identify genuine mahogany, it was announced.

Consumers found from their journey through the exhibits that manufacturers are using exacting tests, doing research work, and preparing pamphlets containing information about their products to help the consumer buy more economically.

Some of the firms put on contests, offered samples, and gave away loads of printed matter. The International Silk Guild, for instance, spread out 24 swatches of fabrics—woolen, silk, rayon, and mixtures of these and asked the women to see how many they could correctly name.

Through dramatic skits editors of home magazines put in their word of advice to women consumers who buy silk stockings, cosmetics, draperies and other commodities. Miss Bernice S. Bronner of Good Housekeeping Institute displayed her pair of stockings spun of air, coal, and water, which she had worn for five weeks.

Beauty in the Dark

Women consumers were also told that because of recent legislation makers of cosmetics had relabeled and improved their products. One of the consumers in the dramatic skit complaining that her make-up was inferior was advised to get stronger, higher lights for her dressing table, and not try to beautify her face in semi-darkness.

At the luncheon meeting both manufacturers and women consumers sat down together listening to Thomas H. Beck, President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, who has been a leader in bringing about better business-consumer co-operation, tell them that "people used to exist for business but now business exists for the people."

He emphasized the importance of advertising in the modern world as a means of setting the tempo of living and urged that the glamor and drama be not excluded from its pages. To critics who claim that so much highly paid advertising increases the cost of products to the ultimate consumer, Mr. Beck retorted that it "also gave employment to thousands of people."

Four Feel Wrath

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—A special court in Posen, the portion of Poland annexed to Germany, imposed death penalties today on four Poles charged with killing German civilians before the German Army arrived last September.

Weir Differs With Ickes On President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Sharp disagreement over business effects of the Roosevelt Administration ranged Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, against Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the Board of National Steel Corporation, in a debate here last night that turned largely on President Roosevelt's personal leadership.

Secretary Ickes contended that "until the world is at peace," the President's position with the bulk of the American people "is the strongest protection that the old-fashioned American way of life has."

Mr. Weir replied that the Federal Government sought to "control" rather than "regulate" business, and said the "increasing trend in that direction is stifling private enterprise and preventing genuine recovery." He held there was not a mistake nor fault in private enterprise that could not be corrected either by and within industry itself or by proper governmental regulation.

"But what we have today is not this proper relationship of government to enterprise," he said. "We have the definite attempt on the part of government to operate enterprise through a multitude of controls administered by political appointees—men who, in most cases, lack practical knowledge and experience, who bear no personal responsibility for the consequences of their action, or who have made themselves a law unto themselves."

Secretary Ickes, characterizing his audience as a "fair-minded forum of intelligent political and economic conservatives," recalled that, as leaders, individual men were becoming more and more important, "and the character of leadership everywhere is of tremendous importance to the fate of mankind."

"In Europe, they have Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin," he continued, "but here in America we have Roosevelt. . . .

"For the intelligent conservative the situation is clear. Anything you do at this time to shake the confidence of the great mass of the American people in either the President or the National Government is a sin against free enterprise, individual liberty, political democracy and your own self-interest."

Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Club and prominently mentioned Republican presidential possibiilty, presided at the meeting, which was attended by a large audience of businessmen, industrialists, financiers, and economists.

Farley Discredits 'Perpetuate' Talk

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley headed for a Florida vacation today after an address here in which he described "talk" in the United States of "a regime to perpetuate itself" as "all moonshine."

"After all," declared the Democratic Cabinet officer, "the only mortgage that the party in power has on the control of our national affairs is the confidence of the people. So long as the Administration gives good government, so long is it kept in power. . . . No Administration can survive a majority disapproval."

Mr. Farley made an address on "Americanism" under auspices of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

N. Y. Job Insurance Extension Is Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The unemployment insurance system in this State can be extended to employees of business employing less than four workers through requiring employers to affix a monthly stamp to his employees' account book as proof that he is paying the State tax, according to Prof. Herman A. Gray, of New York University, Chairman of the State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance.

Professor Gray held the proposed system would eliminate most of the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of extending unemployment insurance and that a million persons in New York State would be affected by the change. The new system would also, moreover disclose many employers now unknown to unemployment insurance officials.

Mountain Goats Gain

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Mountain goat herds are making a remarkable comeback in the high country of the northern Cascades. The State Game Department called the wilderness the "finest goat country" in the United States. A few scattered herds are also found in wilderness areas of Mount Rainier National Park.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

First Sunday:

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.5m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Secret Parley at Sea Hinted by President

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG, Feb. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt remarked cryptically at a press conference today that it might be fair to assume his pending sea trip would, as so often happens, combine business with a vacation.

That statement aroused speculation, since Mr. Roosevelt did not deny, in response to a question, a possibility that he might contact French, British, and Italian authorities during the course of a cruise on the cruiser Tuscaloosa.

The President would not amplify his declaration about combining business with a vacation or say whether the business would be more than routine consideration of mail.

"Mystery Novel"

Newsmen made it clear to Mr. Roosevelt that his words were working up into a "good mystery novel." Yet he did not care to say anything that might stop speculation on the intriguing questions of where the cruise might take him, what he might do on it, or whether he might hold a secret rendezvous at sea or in some neutral port with representatives of European powers.

While the sea trip had been described as a "fishing cruise," the President said he expected to fish only sporadically.

In response to further interrogation, the President said he was not going to comment on the chance of his inspecting the neutrality patrol operating off the American Coast because that obviously would supply information on points of the compass and narrow the area in which he might cruise.

Patrol Works Well

The patrol, he said, is working well and has taught two valuable lessons. The first, he said, is that it was learned that it took longer than was expected to put old reserve destroyers in to commission. That is an important thing to know in the interests of national defense, he said.

The second lesson, he said, showed the co-ordination that would be obtained between lighter surface craft of the Navy such as destroyers and patrol planes.

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt added, something was learned about the size of an ocean area which could be patrolled. Never before, he said, has there been an attempt to patrol a region anything like as big. He doubted, however, whether the area should be widened.

$10,000,000 Drive Launched To Buy Arms for Finland

Special to The Christian aciance Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Collection of $10,000,000 at America's top tempo to buy airplanes and munitions for the Finns began formally today by Fighting-Funds for Finland, Inc. The organization was formed to give Finland "timely and realistic" support in aid of military operations and to hasten the impulse for peace negotiations by making American public opinion known to Russia.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman, announced that state chairmen were being named and states organized as rapidly as possible. In the meanwhile, he asked local groups to select trust companies as depositories for contributions and to notify the National Committee of their actions with the names of the trust officers.

General O'Ryan said that $25,000 in contributions had come in from all parts of the Nation the first few days after the announcement of the organization.

"Armed aggression on the loose can be convincingly dealt with only by adequate and effective gun fire, meaning all that this term implies," he said. "The initial response of the public to the mere name of this organization should indicate that public opinion is developing rapidly in its support of the movement for realistic assistance to Finland."

States Being Organized

Organization in the New England States is progressing rapidly and state chairmen will be announced in a few days, General O'Ryan added.

State Chairmen already named are: Florida, John Sheppard, Jr., of Palm Beach; North Carolina, George Watts Hill of Durham; New Jersey, Judge William Clark; Utah, Franklin Riter of Salt Lake City; Wyoming, Wilfred O'Leary; Pennsylvania, Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr.

A message of thanks from President Kallio of Finland, in response to General O'Ryan's dispatch informing him of the new organization, said: "Thanking you sincerely for your cable, I wish your new organization successful work for Finland in her hard fight for freedom, civilization and Christianity."

The acute shortage of facilities for infant care and the health needs of evacuated groups were stressed in cable reports from Helsingfors received by Herbert Hoover at headquarters of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. Hospitalization must be supplied for thousands of persons whose mass removal from war zones in the present Arctic weather had resulted in over-exposure, Mr. Hoover said.

Collegiate Division

A collegiate division of the Finnish Relief Fund has been formed under the chairmanship of Vincent A. Brennan. Fraternities and sororities will be asked to join the drive, which will culminate the first week in March, designated as "College Week for Finnish Relief."

Among contributions received at Fund headquarters are: Pennsylvania, $10,000; Massachusetts $4,000; Detroit, $3,500; Virginia, $1,000; Bituminous Coal Division of the Fund, $2,500; Hartford, (Conn.) Courant, $2,498, and Hartford (Conn.) Times $1,332.

South Carolina's Crops Stand Cold Snap Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Although subjected to more than a month of unusually cold weather, South Carolina vegetable and fruit crops have not been seriously injured, according to a report by George E. Prince, chief of the marketing division of the Clemson College Extension Service.

"The thing we're afraid the cold will do is throw planting seasons of competing states abnormally late and put them on the market in competition with our crops," Mr. Prince pointed out.

Early surveys indicated that potato and tomato crops in Florida and California, principal marketing competitors with South Carolina, had not been materially damaged, he said.

Victoria Gorge Put to Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An unusual and apparently successful hydroelectric power scheme has been completed by the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company at Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, Rhodesia, South Africa.

The generating station is situated in the third gorge known as the "Silent Pool" at a hairpin bend in the river some two miles below the falls. It is unique in that it is completely automatic.

At present it generates current for the town of Lingstone, some seven miles distant. About 30 years ago plans were drawn to supply the Rand with power from the falls, but an overhead transmission line of some 700 miles would have been required and technical difficulties prevented realization. The company retained its right to develop the power, however, and if methods of transmission are improved, it may become commercially feasible.

According to H. L. Bazalgette, writing in the English Electric Journal, the plant will supply industries arising around Livingstone, which may eventually become the center of an active industrial area.

Climatic conditions, he said, were damp and tropical and exceedingly trying for the erecting staff. Because the site is a famous beauty spot, great care was taken to avoid disfigurement.

He Banks on Character

• A big-city banker might shake a dubious head at some of the loans John Morton*, the small town banker, approves. The city man knows his collateral . . . but John Morton knows his customers. He banks on character.

Character comes by being a certain way so long you can't be anything else. That is why we think it is so very important to keep Quaker State up to the highest possible standard. Maybe you think a less highly refined oil would serve under ordinary conditions. Not quite as well, of course! It won't go as far, or give the same performance. But some day there'll come a real emergency under your hood . . . a time when nothing stands between you and a big repair bill except the ability of your oil to stand up and take it. If you have Quaker State in your crankcase, you will probably never know that such an emergency existed. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

*The name is fictitious, of course.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Only Few N. Y. Police Found Pelley Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Earlier reports that a thousand or more members of the New York Police Department were or had been affiliated with the Christian Front were exploded today with an announcement by Mayor La Guardia that of 16,903 men answering a recent questionnaire, only 407 men had Christian Front membership and that of these only 27 retain it at the present time.

The Mayor stressed that the vast majority of those joining the organization, 17 of whose members have been indicted on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the United States Government, did so in the belief that its purpose was to further religion and combat atheism.

Mayor La Guardia traced the movement's history and activity, declaring that last spring and summer its gatherings were no longer meetings, but demonstrations, and then an increasing number of distinguished persons and groups had protested against the dissemination of racial hatred and its abuses of federal, state and city officials.

He suggested, moreover, that "some master mind or minds, not yet disclosed," were abetting the young men arrested in the commission of criminal deeds and that the questionnaire had been sent out to the 18,314 men in the Police Department because the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which turned up the alleged anti-government plot, had informed him that many policemen were members.

It was further announced that 1,405 men had not yet replied to the questionnaire, either being on vacation or on leave, and that only six members of the force so far refused to answer, although a much larger number answered under protest.

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Ask your grocer for the bread women have chosen the ONE BEST—9 to 1!

From coast to coast over half a million women have compared virtually all good breads in impartial "Compare All" Tests at their food stores. And actually 9 out of every 10 have selected Wonder Bread as the ONE BEST. Buy a loaf today—see for yourself why famous Slo-Baked Wonder Bread is the nation's outstanding favorite!

"SKY BLAZERS" EVERY SATURDAY • CBS NETWORK

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Original Strains Still Run Strong in Tennessee

Few aliens have seeped in—State claims largest percentage of native American stock.

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the sixth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Theaters are closed here on Sunday. There is a law providing for this. The people themselves made the law. They have very decided opinions about issues which they consider moral.

Now what sort of people are the Knoxvilleans with a 300-year lag? They themselves answer that question, and do it with a good deal of gusto. I have four different ballyhoo pamphlets on my table, and each asserts, "this area contains a larger percentage of native Americans than any other in the United States." These folks seem to be quite proud of that. They are original Americans, the real thing. This district actually contains less than 1 per cent of foreign-born inhabitants.

Where did these fervent, theater-closing Protestants come from and why did they settle in these mountains? They came from Ireland and from Scotland. A few also from Germany. They crossed the ocean because of religious persecution. They were oppressed by autocratic kings and state churches. The Scotch and Scotch-Irish sought political and ecclesiastical freedom; the Germans sought freedom from military service. At first, the mild Germans were afraid of the grim, gun-carrying, Indian-fighting Scotch. But eventually they all became friends, co-operated and amalgamated. They made up a new nation. And the stock has survived largely unchanged.

They Had Strong Convictions

For the sake of convictions humble people defied kings, jailers, and priests, crossed an ocean, traversed the good lands of Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas, pressed along narrow valleys and settled in these rather uninviting mountains. To do that they must have believed something very hard. They still take their beliefs very hard. They are deeply in earnest about life. Eastern Tennessee seems to me much more like "New England" than Boston, Cambridge, Hartford, or Springfield. This is like Vermont with Vermonters still in it.

These people came into these mountains so as to be independent and they still are independent. In a South that is usually Democratic they vote quite consistently Republican. They were never for secession. They do not disfranchise the Negro. They were among the first to bring industry to the South. They have kept the cost of living very low and the standard of life fairly high, their farmers have not been reduced to the status of tenants, their crops are quite diversified, they preserve a very creditable level of education.

Knoxville boasts that it offers every child a complete education from the kindergarten to the university. That is not true of its negro children, but for the others it is true, and even for the Negroes there is a college. The University of Tennessee here in Knoxville, whose excellence in football is world famous, is fairly well equipped for scientific work, has a broad program, high cultural ideals and performs an extensive practical service for the people at large. It is an outstanding example of an academic institution co-operating with other agencies for the common good of common people. There are also 15 other colleges within a rather small area.

Is Strongly Industrialized

The extent to which Knoxville has been industrialized is shown by the fact that nearly 30,000 people here are gainfully employed in manufacturing, commerce, and business. It claims "two of its plants together produce more heavy-weight, cotton-knit underwear than any other city in the world." This is becoming an important textile center.

It is also the second marble-producing area in the United States. It forms part of the chief soft-coal producing district in the country. It is in a timber belt where "the largest remaining stand of American soft-texture hardwoods is found."

It claims to have the world's largest plant for producing drop-bottom mine cars, the largest plant for finishing marble, and a unique plant for manufacturing temperature-regulating devices used in autos, radiators, refrigerators, and the like.

The South gets its chewing gum from Knoxville and uses it quite copiously. The jauntily-dressed Southern men and boys also get their Palm Beach suits from here. Knoxville, likewise, has the largest electrical porcelain plant south of the Ohio and the largest flour mill south of the Ohio. It has a large cement plant and in this area are large undertakings for producing aluminum and zinc.

A Latter Day Movement

In a word, as the settlers moved down these valleys from Pennsylvania, 170 years ago, so industry, commerce, light and power are moving down the valleys now.

Agriculture and stock raising also are well developed, bringing in large cash returns and making East Tennessee a balanced area. At first sight, these mountains seem quite unproductive, but on closer examination one finds they contain many fertile fields yielding corn, barley, wheat, vegetables, fruit, and tobacco. Poultry farms are becoming rather common and dairying is making progress. A number of places about here have livestock of the highest order. East Tennessee is said to send tiny chickens from its hatcheries to all parts of the South.

In addition to all this, East Tennessee is one of the most beautiful areas in America. To the east of Knoxville is Great Smoky Mountains National Park and to the north is the Tennessee Valley Authority development which will transform a dozen valleys, gullies and mountain ridges into parks. Few things show America's growing consideration for its citizens more graphically than the rapid increase in the number and beauty of parks.

Real Beauty Spot

This part of the country will soon be one of Eastern America's finest playgrounds, with hills, lakes, views, and woods, with a delightful climate, excellent roads, and attractive accommodations.

Not many other regions in our country reveal a more vigorous, forceful, contsructive democracy than this one. The people are of modest means, hard-headed, kindly, thrifty, and independent. They vote on all matters, from electing the President to choosing a deacon. They have city managers to conduct their municipal affairs. Some of their newspapers are of a high order. Knoxville has a municipal water plant. No mountain farm is so remote as not to be served by efficient agricultural agents.

The growth of Knoxville from 35,000 in 1910 to 77,000 in 1920 and 174,000 now shows how this area is developing.

In these valleys are North and South, East and West; here is America, original America, united America, with politicai, spiritual, economic unity, with our great problems, our bright achievements, our hopes, and our imperious moral earnestness.

Galloway; Virginia Chamber of Commerce

Tennessee an Ideal Playground

(1) University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Ayres Hall, the Liberal Arts Building. (2) Motorists gaze down the valley toward Gatlinburg, Tenn., from Fighting Creek Gap in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (3) Horseback riding, Shenandoah National Park, near Skyline Drive, in Virginia. (4) A portion of the switchyard and powerhouse at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Norris Dam may be seen in the foreground of this photograph, while beyond, the waters of the Clinch River cascade 207 feet down the face of the spillway.

Princeton Tiger Elects

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15 (AP)—Election of Henry M. Hughes, '41, of Pittsburgh, Pa., as chairman of the Princeton Tiger, University humor magazine, was announced Feb. 13. Other juniors elected to editorial posts included William S. Shee of Waterbury, Conn., circulation manager.

U. S. Jobbers Swarm to Chicago To Buy 15 P.C. More Than in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 18,000 jobbers from throughout the United States and Canada, who swarmed here for the 20-odd annual trade shows in past weeks, were so eager to sign up that sales zoomed some 15 per cent over last year, it is reported by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

These buyers come here each year as spring approaches to look over samples and order supplies for retail stores back home. Included in the display are such things as dresses, coats and suits, and gifts such as pottery and pictures, and all the extras that go into the home other than furniture and furnishings.

As many as 750 of these out-of-town buyers got up early one morning and filed into the Merchandise Mart to see youngsters from six months to 16 years display their latest "bibs," blankets, dainty dresses, boys' suits, and young children's spring fashions.

Young Mannequins

"Ah's" and "Oh's" rippled from the businessmen when a nurse stepped out on the style runway with a tiny infant cuddled inside the latest type of infants' light blue woolen blankets, and when young boys walked out sedately carrying canes and tipping their hats as they made their pivots and turns to show off their suits to best advantage.

There are sound reasons for the increase in attendance and sales, according to P. W. Kunning, Manager of the Domestic Commerce Bureau of the Association of Commerce.

"Retail trade is showing general improvement," he declared. "Most merchants enjoyed an excellent holiday business and are in good mood to replenish their stocks. Moreover, the prolonged recent cold spell throughout the Chicago trade area has moved cold weather merchandise off the shelves occasioning the need for immediate replacement. This will augment the normal demands for spring merchandise and wares common to the Easter period."

Chicago itself benefits greatly by this influx of dealers, officials of the Association pointed out. For these buyers not only place definite orders at the 20 trade shows staged at this period, but they shop around in other wholesale markets as well. Sales of Chicago wares directly traceable to the spring market program will total more than $18,000,000, the officials point out. Most of these sales will be in the field of early summer and spring clothes, they said.

Better Merchandise Moves

George F. Little, Director of the Chicago Gift Show at the Palmer House, reported a gain of about 15 per cent more buyers here than a year ago. Furthermore, he said, they are purchasing a better grade of merchandise than formerly.

"We are still able to get some imported goods from Italy, China, France, and England," said Mr. Little, "but practically none from Czechoslovakia and Germany Much of our gift ware once came from Czechoslovakia. However, American manufacturers have done nobly in adjusting themselves to the present situation and are designing and putting out their own wares to fill gaps made by decrease in foreign imports."

Percy Wilson, Managing Director of the Merchandise Mart, reported that most of the companies exhibiting gift ware and miscellaneous home articles at the Mart were emphasizing the American theme and showing new styles and designs brought out by American manufacturers either to imitate or to replace the former foreign goods.

'Freedom of Press' Upheld in Alabama

BESSEMER, Ala., Feb. 15 (AP)—Disorderly conduct charges against Pete Little, Birmingham news photographer arrested for taking a picture on a Bessemer street, were dismissed Feb. 10 by City Recorder S. Palmer Keith, Jr.

Mr. Little said he was arrested after snapping a picture of a Bessemer policeman using a blackjack on Clyde Dyer, Jr., employee of a firm engaged in installing meters for a city-owned electric distribution system.

"No matter how objectionable this action (the picture) may have been to the policeman, Recorder Keith said, "the officer had no legal charge on which to make an arrest interfering with the freedom of the press."

No disposition was made of the case against Mr. Dyer.

$1,000,000 Asked For Emergency N. Y. School Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Request for an emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 for the City school system has been made by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools here. It was required, he said, to carry on "necessary school services." Although there has been a curtailment of activities, particularly in community centers and adult education, the deficiency has not yet been absorbed, Dr. Campbell stressed, adding that the books are unbalanced to the extent of $1,200,000.

According to the law, the school system must ask for an emergency action when the funds are low, Dr. Campbell recalled. Unless his request for the $1,000,000 appropriation, which will be placed before the Board of Estimate by the Board of Education, is granted, further curtailments of school services were described as imminent.

Several thousand positions in the educational system have been abolished since the Legislature cut $5,300,000 from the school budget last year, this being followed by a City cut of $3,000,000. Better teaching has been sacrificed to necessarily large class registers, school officials charged and evening schools have been substantially cut. A similar emergency appropriation was requested in 1932. The Board of Education at that time asked for $1,000,000 in May, but it was not until the following December that the Board of Estimate acted, when $400,000 was appropriated.

Women Nearing Goal In Drive for Chapel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Women of Virginia have contributed $9,040 of the $10,000 needed for the erection of a chapel at the State Industrial Farm for Women in Goochland County, Miss Elizabeth Kates, Superintendent, told students at the Collegiate School of Girls and the Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary here.

The chapel fund committee, headed by Mrs. Fred Alexander as Chairman, Mrs. James H. Price, wife of the Governor, as Honorary Chairman, and Mrs. J. Churchill Gibson, wife of the rector, hopes to raise the needed $60 more in the near future so that work of construction may begin shortly, Miss Kates said.

In her talks at the two schools, Miss Kates emphasized the real need for a chapel at the farm.

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House Report on Hull Pacts Prepares Way for Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—In the first important division on the Hull trade pacts in the House of Representatives, the reciprocal trade agreements have been sustained in the Ways and Means Committee by what amounts to an almost straight party line. A resolution for a three-year continuance of the pacts was upheld last week by 14 Democrats and opposed by 10 Republicans. Yesterday the majority issued its report.

This sharp party division indicates the probability that the same party line will extend into the Presidential election, in what may well be the most clear-cut economic difference between the traditional rivals.

Republican presidential candidates have generally spoken disparagingly of the trade pacts or approved them "in principle" while finding qualifying flaws to permit an attack on the treaties as carried out. The Democrats on the other hand, have generally supported the pacts.

Democrats File Report

As though to emphasize their position, the Democratic majority has now filed a voluminous report in which it states that "highest national interests" require continuation of the trade pact program.

"In view of world conditions today," it says, "Failure to extend the Trade Areements Act at this time would not only deprive our Government of a prompt and effective means of promoting economic recovery and prosperity at home, it also would serve notice to the world that our country had abandoned its position of leadership as a peace-loving nation in the effort to re-establish the basic and essential economic foundations of an enduring peace."

The Republican minority expects to file its adverse report at once. They oppose the program in general, and are now leading a fight to require congressional ratification of the trade treaties. Floor consideration of the resolution will begin next week.

The Democrats listed five major conclusions which they said were "inescapable" from the long hearings on the resolution.

Nut of the Report

The report says in part:

The foreign trade agreements concluded during the past five and a half years have been highly beneficial to this country, both in reviving our foreign commerce and in safeguarding it against adverse discriminations abroad.

The trade agreements program has, directly or indirectly, contributed to the restoration of the restoration of profitable production throughout American agriculture and industry.

The act has been administered with scrupulous regard for the best interests of the Nation, while the welfare of all interested parties has been safeguarded by the Democratic procedure and painstaking caution which have been adhered to throughout.

There is urgent need for the continuation of this program for the three-year period provided in the resolution, both as a tried and proven means for protecting and fostering our foreign commerce and as concrete evidence that this Nation proposes to persevere along with like-minded nations in the promotion of those principles which alone can give a sound economic basis on which to build a stable peace.

Constructive for Peace

The report calls the pacts "a constructive force for peace."

"If peace means only the interlude between wars, during which nations prepare for bigger and more horrible wars, then admittedly there is no place in the world for the trade agreements program and the principles on which it is based.

"But peace means more than this. It means an opportunity for millions of people who are engaged in war and the production of war supplies to return to a life of peaceful employment. And it is the principles upon which the trade agreements are based which will make such an opportunity possible when present hostilities are ended."

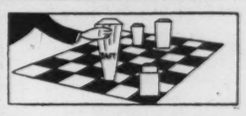
The report eulogizes Secretary Hull and specifically denies farmers were hurt by the pacts. "The evidence," it states, "overwhelmingly supports the conclusion that the agreements have been highly beneficial to American farmers."

Airline to Toronto Has Wide Support

WASHINGTON (AP) — Applications of four airlines to establish a New York-Toronto service brought supporting delegations from four cities along the route to a Civil Aeronautics Authority hearing Feb. 14.

Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Elmira, N. Y., and Scranton, Pa., sent municipal, aviation, and civic representatives to request the service for their communities. The applicant companies are: Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, American Airlines, and Northwest Airlines. Only Canadian Colonial is proposing a local service for Niagara Falls, Elmira, and Scranton.

STRATEGIC



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How Stalin Betrayed His 'Plan' for Russia

Adolf Hitler outlined his plans for Nazi Germany in a book, "Mein Kampf." Thousands of words have been written about this volume and its significance in world affairs. Russia has a similar volume. Joseph Stalin wrote it. It is called "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question." It is different from "Mein Kampf" in that it does not deal at all with its author's life. It is confined to a statement of fundamental Soviet policy, as Mr. Stalin outlined it and reiterated it in speeches and writings from 1913 to 1934. Russians look to this book as Germans look to "Mein Kampf."

By the Associated Press

Does Russia's war against Finland mean that Joseph Stalin has decided to desert Soviet socialism as a failure and return Russia to capitalism?

That is the first question raised by perusal of the little known counterpart of Adolf Hitler's well-known "Mein Kampf."

For in that thin little volume, "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question," Mr. Stalin lays down this major premise of Soviet policy:

1. The "October Revolution" of 1917 succeeded because the Communist leaders insisted on the right of all nations to determine their own destinies.

2. If Russia ever should change from this course, the Soviet system would break down.

The attack on Finland represents such a change.

Mr. Stalin makes this doubly clear by emphasizing, all through his writings, the importance of Finnish independence as a symbol of the workability of the Soviet scheme of government.

Had they not been willing to grant Finland its freedom at the time of the Revolution, he says at one point, "the Russian workers . . . would not have been able to win the sympathy and confidence" necessary to their success. Again, he warns against any pressure that would "forfeit the confidence" of the Finns.

Why, then, was he willing to fight Finland?

Did he, with his record as a stark realist, believe that after hammering a line of action into his people for 20 years, he could change his course overnight without changing his regime?

Or did he deliberately shift direction while still convinced, as he put it many times, that such a deviation would "undermine the Soviet system and . . . restore capitalism"?

Did he decide that Russia with capitalism — modified capitalism, perhaps—and a front door on the Atlantic through Finland, would be better than Russia with Socialism or Communism and hemmed in on all sides?

Only Mr. Stalin can answer those questions.

Events, however, already are beginning to bear out his prophecy of the effects that would accrue if Russia should change its attitude from international fraternity to aggressive nationalism.

On Holding Confidence

"The chief danger," he wrote in discussing this issue, is the risk that the Russians may "forfeit the confidence" they won in the October Revolution when they smashed national oppression, evacuated the troops from Persia and Mongolia, proclaimed the independence of Finland and Armenia, and generally placed the national question on an entirely new basis.

"Two things are possible: Either we succeed in stirring up and revolutionizing the far imperialist rear—the colonial and semicolonial countries of the East—and thereby hasten the fall of capitalism, or we muff it, and thereby strengthen imperialism and weaken the force of our movement."

Russia certainly has forfeited the confidence of Finland. And since the war in that country began, word has come not only from Persia but Turkey, Afghanistan, and India—"colonial and semi-colonial countries of the East"—of discontent and distrust over where Russia may move next.

Mr. Stalin feared more than a mere loss of confidence on the part of these neighbors. The possibility of war was present. More than once he presented the theme:

"Of the 140,000,000 people (in the Soviet republics) . . . the Great Russians do not comprise more than 75,000,000. The remaining 65,000,000 consist of nationalities other than Great Russians.

"Furthermore, these nationalities mainly inhabit the border regions, which are most vulnerable from the military point of view.

"Finally, these border regions are less developed than Central Russia (or not developed at all) from the industrial and military point of view, owing to which they are not in a position to defend their independent existence without the military and economic assistance of Central Russia; just as Central Russia is not in a position to preserve its military and economic power without the assistance of the border regions in the way of fuel, raw materials and foodstuffs."

It was in these border regions he foresaw the beginning of a crack-up of the Soviet system if Russia should adopt a strong nationalistic policy in world affairs.

"Great-power chauvinism," as he called it, was to him only a big brother to "local varieties of chauvinism . . . (which) threaten to turn some of our republics into the scene of national wrangling."

In other words, if the Russians should decide to force their will on weaker neighbors, would it not be an incentive for other nationalities within the four Soviet republics to impose their will on their weaker neighbors?

The very roots of the Soviet system lie in self-determination of peoples, he said, going back to the overthrow of the Kerensky Government to prove his point—

"When the Russian workers came to power they would not have been able to win the sympathy and confidence of their comrades of other nationalities . . . had they not in practice proved their readiness to put such a national policy into effect, had they not renounced their 'rights' to Finland (which then was a part of Russia, demanding its independence), had they not evacuated their troops from Northern Persia, had they not put an end to the claims of the Russian imperialists to certain regions of Mongolia and China and had they not assisted the backward nationalities of the former Russian Empire to develop their culture and political life in their own language."

Sides With the People

This was not a line of thought adopted after the fact. In that part of "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question" which he wrote in 1917, he asserted:

"We are at present witnessing a definite conflict between the Finnish people and the Provisional Government (of Russia). The representatives of the Finnish people . . . are demanding that the Provisional Government should return to the people the rights they enjoyed before they were annexed to Russia. The Provisional Government refuses because it will not recognize the sovereignty of the Finnish people. On whose side must we range ourselves? Obviously, on the side of the Finnish people, for it is intolerable that we should endorse the forcible retention of any people whatsoever within the bounds of one state."

These words sound strange today, with Russia forcibly trying to exact Finnish permission for Russian use of Finnish land for military purposes.

However, Mr. Stalin also wrote: "It should be borne in mind that besides the right of notions to self-determination there is also the right of the working class to consolidate its power, and to this latter right the right of self-determination is subordinate."

Had any segment of the Finnish Nation revolted and gone over to the puppet government Russia set up for Finland at the opening of the war, this argument could be used as a defense of the Russian invasion. But the puppet government has been a distinct failure.

'Flying Caseys' Will Live in Washington Soon

© International

Wife of Maj. Richard Gardiner Casey, New Australian Minister to United States, and Children

The appointment of Major Casey of Australia to the post of Minister to the United States marks the first time an Australian will hold full diplomatic status in the capital of a foreign country. Mrs. Casey spins the "prop" on the Caseys' plane in Australia before taking her two children, Jane, 11, and Don, 8, and a tiny friend up for a joyride. She, like her husband, is a qualified pilot. The entire family will come to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Casey will assume his diplomatic duties shortly. The aerial meanderings of the family throughout the length and breadth of Australia have earned for them the nickname of "the flying Caseys."

Americans Are Helping China Prepare Great Air Offensive

HONG KONG (AP)—Deep in southwestern China, American money and Chinese labor have created the town of Pawleyville—heart of production for China's reviving military air force.

Complete with factory buildings, residences, clubhouses, athletic field, post office and hospital, the town is one of the most modern in China.

It is named after the Founder-President of Intercontinent Aviation, William D. Pawley, of New York, pioneer in manufacturing warplanes in China.

Intercontinent's $2,000,000 worth of equipment, 2,000 Chinese craftsmen and 15 American technical experts moved 1,000 miles inland to a secluded valley on the Chinese-Burma border a few weeks before the Japanese occupied the former factory site at Hankow in October, 1938.

Plant Works Overtime

Operating on an overtime basis, the plant is rapidly turning out warcraft for General Chiang Kai-shek's growing air force. The extent of the output naturally is a closely guarded military secret.

In the opening months of the Japanese-Chinese war, China's fledgling pilots and small air force took to the air with such vigor and disregard for safety that the superior invading forces literally shot them out of the air.

Foreign freelance pilots and strong Soviet Russian aid for a time gave China some air protection. For political reasons, Russia temporarily withdrew air support in 1938 and Chinese military leaders, absorbed in the gigantic task of reforming their ground forces, paid slight attention to the air arm.

China Knows Air Power

Importance of aerial protection was graphically brought to China's attention early in 1939 when a series of Japanes air raids on unprotected areas killed hundreds and caused millions of dollars damage. Chungking, the provisional capital deep in Szechwan Province, suffered especially.

Appeals for financial aid brought replies from Chinese all over the world and foreign-made airplanes started pouring into China as military leaders began a long range air program.

At the same time, Russia again sent planes and anti-aircraft guns to General Chiang.

Train and Wait

Pawleyville is the production and repair center for the new program while hundreds of youths at closely guarded bases in the interior are being trained as pilots.

No longer, however, are inexperienced men sent up to fight veteran and overwhelming Japanese forces.

Planes and men are being sent on comparatively safe flights until the day when Chinese military leaders decide it is time to strike against Japanese lines from the China Sea to the Great Wall.

King Took Part In Hockey Game At Sandringham

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Now it can be told that King George VI took part in his first ice hockey match last month.

The News Chronicle says that "during the early part of last month the King was one of the keenest players among those taking part in an ice hockey match in the open at Sandringham."

The story hadn't been printed before because of the British censorship on the weather. Ice hockey . . . ice . . . freezing—get it? The game was played on a frozen strip of water near the Royal residence.

The newspaper said that what His Majesty lacked in skill he made up in enthusiasm. The game was unorthodox, as many as 20 playing on a side at times. Some of the players used walking sticks—but not the King, his stick was regulation.

Italy Electrifies Its Rails

ROME (AP)—Italy is speeding electrification of its railways with water-generated power to prevent possible wartime stoppage of transportation facilities.

The administration of the State railways recognizes that should war come to Italy coal probably would be hard to get.

Furthermore, Italian officials point out, serious consequences to the Nation's economy might ensue even should coal importations then be possible, because of fluctuating prices in foreign markets.

Already Italian trains are running on a total of 3,187 miles of electrified line and nearly 3,000 more are planned.

Italian railway experts say electric traction has proven much cheaper than steam-powered trains and there is no concern about coal. They hold that electric trains are more durable than steam trains.

Italian officials say that when the electrification program is completed the saving in coal will amount to 2,500,000 tons a year. That would mean a saving of about 400,000,000 lire (about $20,000,000) which Italy has been spending to buy foreign coal, mostly from Germany and Great Britain.

Italians say the saving in coal during the next two years will repay them the 600,000,000 lire they spent on electrification of railways in 1938-1939.

Torpedo Threat Arouses U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

legally attacked by a belligerent but only after the ship's papers, passenger, and crew have been placed in safety. While the State Department is making no formal reply to the German statement warning of its plans, since no such statement has been communicated to it, the United States is expected to stand on this construction of the law.

Hardly Justifiable

"It is unjustifiable and inhuman that such ships should be submarined without notice," Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today.

"It is also unjustifiable and inhuman for the German Government or any other government to submarine a neutral vessel departing from the port of a belligerent country—especially an American vessel which Germany knows did not enter the port voluntarily and was forced to enter such port.

"The great majority of the American people are sympathetic and have been very friendly to Great Britain. Without regard to the violent and illegal threat of Germany it is within the power of Great Britain, by ceasing the practice of forcing our ships into its ports, to remove this very grave danger. If any cargoes moving in American vessels to neutral countries indirectly reach Germany, it is undoubtedly insignificant."

St. Johns Station

A solution of the problem which Senator Pittman mentions, the convoying of American ships into combat areas for cargo inspection, was under examination by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador, during a long conference yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the new German submarine threat will hasten the project for the establishment of a contraband control port at St. Johns, New Brunswick, a point far out of the war zone.

The effectiveness of the Panama "safety belt" which was proclaimed by all the American republics to keep naval warfare 700 miles off the shores of the North and South American continents, was decreased by the German refusal to respect this neutrality area on the ground that Great Britain and France have given no guarantees to refrain from attacking German fighting ships in this zone.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has deferred for at least another week any action on the pending resolutions providing for an embargo on war supplies to Japan.

Brazil Objects

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Brazil plans to protest to Great Britain, probably through the agency of the Panama Neutrality Conference, the waylaying of the German freighter Wakama off the Brazilian coast Feb. 12.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said action of a British cruiser in pursuing the Wakama and demanding its surrender, causing destruction of the ship by its own crew, was contrary to the spirit of the Panama declaration of a 300-mile safety zone around the Americas.

Building Razed to Keep Parking Relief Promise

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP)—Arthur N. Johnson, a plaster manufacturer, warned during a traffic regulations drive: "If the police tag another car parked in front of our office, we'll tear down a building and make a place to park."

The police tagged another car.

Then Mr. Johnson gave orders for demolition of a three-story brick building owned by the firm and adjoining the office.

Göring Urges Reich Farmers To Gird for 'Production War'

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring tonight called on German farmers to prepare for "the battle of production in 1940."

A winter of extraordinary severity is not at the end, the Reich's economic chieftain said in a radiocast, but the farmers must prepare for a great effort to contribute to victory in the war.

"Great achievements are expected of you," he declared.

Führer Hitler, Herr Göring said, lifted German agriculture from misery and doubt to a new sense of purpose which will wrest victory from Germany's enemies.

Support From Land

"The World War taught us no folk is secure unless it is able to support itself from its own land," the Field Marshal went on.

He said the last two years brought record crops and livestock breeding prospered. He said accomplishments of German agriculture enabled 140 persons to live on a square kilometer (.386 square mile) of land.

These peacetime achievements will be a decisive factor in the war which "lying agitators have started against us," he said.

"The narrow and limited blockade imposed by our enemies now is up against an invincible agricultural economy," he continued.

"We cannot be defeated—certainly not in battle and also not on the economic field. Even the English seem to have given up the thought of starving us. We are not living luxuriously but we have enough.

"Soldiers especially are well nourished. The English, beginning to appreciate what we have accomplished, now copy our methods—even introducing rationing for which we first were ridiculed.

"Our enemies learned that they cannot build armaments and planes overnight. Now they are learning it is even more difficult to create a sound agricultural economy at once.

"We do not doubt that England has great reserves scattered over the world. It is another question whether she ever will be able to use these reserves. Much English grain already lies at the bottom of the sea.

"Germany has reserves which cannot be destroyed but it would be a mistake to depend entirely on them. We must draw riches from the soil. That, farmers, is a job which the Führer assigns to you. The way before you is long and difficult but it is your responsibility."

The Field Marshal made a special appeal for the co-operation of German farm women.

Farm workers by the thousands are coming voluntarily from Poland "for good pay," he said. He also announced that the State was providing experts to keep farm machinery in order.

He said transport difficulties are an urgent problem which is "a challenge to our best efforts." There was no coal shortage, he said, but merely a transportation problem.

"Nature is stronger than men," he explained, "and we have no monopoly on snow—our enemies have more."

Every Acre Must Count

Turning again to agriculture, he said: "For the farmers the slogan is that every acre must count."

Herr Göring urged a 10 to 15 per cent increase in root crops and in fats. He offered subsidies for increased acreage and said the British hoped the shortage of fats would make Germany capitulate in the European conflict.

He announced he had approved a small increase in the price of milk and a raising of the butter price 20 pfennigs a pound (nominally about eight cents) to encourage fat production.

Prices of skim milk and margarine have been adjusted so there need be no increase to the consumer for former quantities of fats.

Nazi Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

is much work ahead before even that basis of understanding between present belligerents is achieved which is essential to the accomplishment of Mr. Welles' mission.

Today as so often in the past eight years Germany's ideas of peace and justice differ so widely from those of the democracies that a common ground is hard to find, and it is not surprising that the Allies will expect something more than mere words as a guarantee of German willingness to co-operate on international lines, especially since the very term "international" has been taboo to the National Socialists. And when they can maintain that the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is today happy and peaceful, and that that section of Poland occupied by the Germans is happily settled, it is not surprising that Britain should assume that Germans say "freedom" when they mean hegemony.

Virginia Library Gets Inscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The process of fitting the new Virginia State Library building with its girdle of wisdom and philosophy has been completed.

Around the building, in big stone letters more than a foot high, have been placed appropriate quotations from four famous Virginians.

The Broad Street side is devoted to the judicial motif, in recognition of the fact that the building is the home of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Across the Broad Street front is this from Chief Justice John Marshall: "The judicial department comes home in its effects to every man's fireside: it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all."

Thomas Jefferson speaks from the side toward the Capitol, on Capitol Street: "Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error. They are the natural enemies of error and of error only."

Looking toward City Hall, on Eleventh Street, is this from George Washington: "A knowledge of books is the basis upon which other knowledge is to be built." On the Twelfth Street side James Madison says: "Liberty and learning: but best supported when leaning each on the other."

British Ready to Call Women To 4,000,000 Wartime Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four million women will, it is believed, be called from their homes to carry on the industries of Great Britain during 1940.

This estimate is furnished by experts of the Institute of Statistics who, from a basis provided by unemployment insurance figures, the 1931 Census of Population, and Government material relating to employment in 1914 and 1918, have been examining the question of the number of workers that will be required in the industrial undertakings in wartime.

The result of their examination shows that whereas, during the World War, women were called upon to shoulder what was then regarded as an unprecedented industrial responsibility, in this war responsibility will be infinitely greater—so great, indeed, that almost the whole womanhood of the country must share it.

Metal Industry First

At the beginning of the World War there were 30 women in industry to every 100 men. By the end of it, there were 56 to every 100 men. In 1938, the average was 42 to 100. This year, to every 100 men it is estimated that there will be 85 women. That is, out of the 22,636,000 men and women who are expected to be at work while the war is at its height, 10,449,000 will be women. The experts say that, between the ages of 14 and 45, every unmarried woman and every widow, and one third of all the wives of Great Britain will be needed for work.

The main groups in which these women are likely to be used are given. The largest group will be the metal industries and engineering. More than 1,000,000 women will be required here. Next come commercial undertakings and the professions, the one demanding some 898,000 women, the other 681,000.

In Other Fields

Government services will require 545,000. Banking and finance, 529,000. Transport, 337,000. Hotels and theaters, 168,000. Chemicals, 108,000. Other manufacturing industries, 120,000, and local Government services, 101,000. Groups which will require under 100,000 women include food, drink and tobacco, building, timber, agriculture, textiles, mining, paper and printing, clothing, and municipal gas and water.

Such a remarkable turnover in the affairs of the country is going to have wide effects upon women's whole position in the wage-earning world. In the early stage of hostilities, one of the darkest spots was found to be the difficult situation in which women found themselves, thrown unexpectedly into the ranks of the unemployed with responsibilities and commitments on hand which they were unable to meet.

Some 797,000 women—chiefly those of the luxury trades—lost their jobs with the outbreak fo war. Comparatively few of them found new niches into which to fit themselves. The withdrawal from industry of some 2,981,000 men, taken in conjunction with the anticipated expansion of industrial requirements, should, it is now believed, make it possible for the majority of these women—qualified and capable as most of them are—to find places.

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Reform to Dominate Program Of Prison Camp for Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Victoria will soon open its first prison camp, in which 40 men from Pentridge, the chief walled prison of the State, will be employed under the honor system in clearing, fencing, and plowing 50,000 acres of land at Corriemungle, in the Heytesbury forest, west of Melbourne. When the area is cleared it will be thrown open to settlement as Crown land.

The camp, which will not be fenced, is designed as a measure of prison reform. At Pentridge there is too little work for some prisoners and none at all for others, and the long period of enforced idleness is considered to have bad effects. The whole purpose of the prison camp is reformative rather than punitive. It aims to restore to the prisoner the mental and physical fitness that will enable him to live decently. Some day, it is hoped, stockade prisons on Victoria will be limited to men who do not respond to reformative treatment.

Only trusted prisoners will be placed in the camp. Men convicted of crimes of violence may not be selected. Most prisoners are eager to be chosen, for conditions of living will be much better than in the gaols. There will be a more generous dietary scale. The men may be paid up to 9d. a day and they may earn by hard work remissions of two days a month in the first year and three days a month in each subsequent year, in addition to the ordinary remissions, which, subject to good conduct, range from an eighth of a sentence of six months to a quarter of a sentence of three years or more. Prisoners will also be permitted to write and to receive more letters than at Pentridge.

Should the camp prove a success, others will be established in other parts of Victoria.

Madrid 'Sereno' Active Again

MADRID, Spain (AP)—Sereno—the fellow who has the key to your apartment building when you come in late at night—is recovering the prestige he enjoyed in the days of the monarchy.

Sereno is a glorified night watchman, generally a little man in a corduroy suit who carries a big bunch of keys that fit all the doors in one neighborhood.

It is an old Spanish custom to close up the house doors and windows tighter than drums after 10 o'clock at night. Spanish keys usually are much too large to be packing about. They wear holes in pockets. So one depends on the Sereno to open the doors after 10 p. m.

The custom is to stand in front of the big iron gate that bars the entrance to one's domicile and call in sing-song fashion, "Say-rayno-o-o-o;" all the time clapping hands.

If he is a good Sereno and doesn't happen to be at the farthest end of his beat he will shout back, "Va," (meaning "I'm coming") and one knows all is well.

Fumbling through a big cluster of keys by the light of a match, he often as not indulges in a wisecrack or two.

Once the Sereno has opened the door he says good night and expects a tip of a few pennies.

The Sereno sees all, hears all, knows all. In Madrid there are some 2,000 serenos, or about one to every 500 persons. During the civil war most serenos were believed sympathetic to the Nationalist cause. Those who were politically minded with active Republican sympathies were in a position to "put the finger" on rightists who were being hunted by leftists.

During the siege of Madrid the serenos did not have much to do. The capital was blacked out and there was no place to go at night. People who stayed out after curfew did so at their own risk, especially if they did not stand in well with the regime.

In the days before the republic the sereno also performed the functions of a town crier. His duty was to call out the time of day or night loud enough for all to hear. During the Republic the custom was discarded.

Now it is being revived in provincial towns and villages. Making his rounds, the sereno calls out each half hour. He also describes the weather, whether it is clear, raining, snowing or threatening.

Senators Defer Embargo Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 14 postponed formal consideration of proposals to embargo exports to Japan, but the chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, predicted that an embargo resolution would win committee approval this session.

He said the group would continue informal discussions next week. No decisions were reached, he declared, because so many members were unfamiliar with the pending legislation.

Two bills, one by Senator Pittman and the other by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, are before the Committee. They would permit the President to restrict exports to Japan because of that country's alleged violation of American treaty rights in China.

San Francisco-Orient Luxury Liners Planned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Maritime Commission will open bids at noon May 7 for construction of two 35,000-ton luxury liners to ply between San Francisco and the Orient.

The Commission said the ships, to be the largest ever built in an American yard, could be converted to aircraft carriers in an emergency.

Carrying 1,000 passengers and a personnel of 500, each vessel is to be 759 feet long, with a beam on the waterline of 98.2 feet. The designed speed is 24 knots.

Indians Pledge Loyalty to Canada in War

Courtesy National Parks of Canada

Tribesman Dressed in Ceremonial Costume

On top of Sulphur Mountain, Banff National Park, Alberta, Canada. Indians of this type have been enlisting in the Canadian Army for war duty overseas. The Indian population proved its loyalty to the Dominion during the World War and is contributing generously of man power and wealth to help the Allies win the present conflict with Germany.

Canadian Indians Aim to Tap Rising Tide of Tourist Gold

By Ta-de-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canadian Indians, looking toward the future, hope in the coming months for a period of some prosperity despite great problems now facing them.

Among other things, Indians hope to participate in the increase of tourist business that is expected in Canada this year.

More summer vacationists than usual are expected, especially in the Canadian Rockies where some of the most colorful pageants of Indian life to be seen anywhere in North America have become the annual tradition.

An influx of tourists, of course, will spur various business activities and Indians hope to participate in some of this increase. There probably will be more work for guides; there is likely to be a greater demand for Indian products such as blankets, heavy sweaters, mocassins, beadwork, and leather goods.

Matter of Conjecture

To what extent Indians as a group stand to benefit by a banner tourist year is a matter of conjecture. Canada's 118,000 Indians are scattered from Mackenzie Bay to Lake Superior. Some are farmers on a small scale. Others are occupied in various routines similar to the white man. Many Indian families, of course, live a nomadic existence hunting and trapping in the almost limitless Canadian wilderness.

At present the Indians, although scattered, are growing closer together. This is a domestic effect already noted as a result of Canada's entry into the war. Indians are patriotic in Canada. The last war proved their fealty and this loyalty is again being pledged to the Canadian Government.

Some Indians have enlisted in the Army and it is believed some have been sent to Europe. The extent of their entry into the Army has not been revealed. Indians are not subject to the draft.

War Record Cited

What the Indian is now doing for Canada and what he may be expected to do may be appreciated from his record in 1914-18. In the first World War 35 per cent (a total of 4,000) of the Indian population of military age enlisted for active service.

But Indian assistance in that war was not restricted to man power alone. Indian contributions in money, both by tribes and by individuals, totaled $44,545 for the various Canadian war funds. This is a substantial figure for a people who nominally have a low monetary income.

In the present crisis it is believed those figures will be equalled. Already the Six Nations has contributed $1,000 to the Red Cross while another tribe, the Mississagua, has offered $150.

In one respect the position of the Indian is greatly improved over 1914-18. In that war when news of events penetrated the Canadian interior it was no longer news but history. But now, in place of month-old newspapers there are radios; and in addition to canoes there are airplanes.

The Indian can keep abreast of events, sometimes day by day, or week by week. This change in the Indian's relationship to contemporary problems is brought out by the experience of a Canadian Airway pilot who flew into Northern Canada late in December.

Eskimos Well Informed

Deep in the Mackenzie River country the pilot, North Sawle, found Indians and Eskimos well informed on news from abroad. He heard talk by both groups expressing a desire to join the Finnish Army and to fight the Russians.

The Indians in the North, Pilot Sawle reported, seem to believe that the Russians, have set out to conquer Finland, will some day turn their eyes to the Western Arctic.

At other points—Good Hope, Arctic Red River, and Fort McPherson—Mr. Sawle found Indians anxious to join the Canadian Army.

One Indian from the Six Nations tribe, Lieut. Col. Oliver M. Martin, has been appointed a commanding officer in the Fourth Infantry Brigade. It is a signal honor for he is believed to be the first full-blooded Indian to hold such a post.

Indians in U. S.

OTTAWA (CP) — The status and welfare of Canadian Indians living in the United States is largely a matter for the United States authorities, an official of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Mines and Resources Department indicated recently.

The Canadian Government disclaims all responsibility to Indians who leave reserves in this country for five years and the Jay Treaty of 1794 allows Canadian Indians to go to the United States to work without being excluded as aliens.

The official was commenting on a Washington report that the Indian Defense League of America asked Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York to help clear the status of Canadian Indians living in the United States.

Mexican Rail Workers Stage Revolt Against Union Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Revolt of many members of the Railway Workers Union against Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader, dramatizes the increasing antagonism developing here against the political role being played by the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.). The revolt, which was the first open defiance to the authority of Señor Lombardo Toledano, was staged at the seventh annual convention of the Union held at Mexico City.

Defying a storm of disapproval, Señor Lombardo Toledano walked to the microphone but the jeering increased in volume. Attempting to speak against this unprecedented hostility, the labor leader could be heard only by a few members of the press sitting close to the microphone.

The speaker was quick to turn the meaning of the demonstration into a political one, directing it against the Rightist candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan. He said dramatically, "This is Mexico. On one hand are supporters of the Revolution and the Cardenas Government! On the other are reactionaries and followers of Almazan! The July elections will tell the story when we win the victory over Almazan and all reactionary and imperialist forces!"

Speaker Quits Hall

The hissing, sign of extreme Mexican displeasure, did not subside until the speaker left the platform and the Army band began to play. Señor Lombardo Toledano left the hall, accompanied by his supporters. Officials of the Railway Workers Union later issued a statement affirming their support of the General Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor and deploring the outburst.

A controversy between the rebellious group and the labor leader followed. Señor Lombardo Toledano accused them of being "traitors" to the cause of labor solidarity and the C. T. M.'s candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho. He demanded that they be purged from the Union and reminded them that workers now control the National Railways through support given to them by the C. T. M. and the Cardenas Administration. Labor's only salvation, he held, was united action and support of the forces that had upheld the labor cause. The fact that such a demonstration could be staged showed the growing strength of the Opposition movement led by General Almazan and he warned all labor groups to work without stint to defeat the Almazan candidacy.

A defiant answer was issued by the group which signed itself the Central Railway Revolutionary Party. Members announced that they had organized independently from the Union to support the candidacy of General Almazan, since the Union's constitution prohibited political action. It then informed the labor leader that if he wanted to know the real sentiments of the 70,000 railway workers he had but to travel on the national lines and talk with the workmen in order to discover that the majority will vote for General Almazan.

Incident Capitalized

Almazan leaders were quick to capitalize on the incident which they described as "the rebellion of the masses against false leadership." Although this statement may be exaggerated, it does point to a trend of increasing opposition to the active political role being played by Señor Lombardo Toledano and the C. T. M. This reaction has been current for some months and is a logical swing away from the extremism of labor practices here, a movement which is similar to that found in the United States.

Violent aftermath to the railroad men's revolt has further injured the C. T. M.'s cause here. A group of taxi drivers, belonging to C. T. M. unions, attacked and beat Luis Navarro, Managing Editor of La Prensa, a conservative anti-labor paper, after asking for correction of published statements criticizing Señor Lombardo Toledano. The attack occurred outside the offices of the newspaper and the assailants escaped.

The entire Mexican press, with the exception of El Popular, labor paper, seized upon the incident as a "cowardly attack upon the liberty of the press," condemned "gangster" tactics, and laid the blame for the event upon the C. T. M. and its General Secretary. Significantly, the Government newspaper, El Nacional, joined in the concert of disapproval and defense of the freedom of the press.

Señor Lombardo Toledano has disclaimed all connection with the incident and El Popular refuses to acknowledge its significance as an attack upon freedom of the press. It is generally interpreted as such, however, and emphasis is being placed upon the unpopular role being played by the C. T. M. as a political dictator and opponent of civil liberties.

Officials' Retirement Studied in S. Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Establishment of a legislative committee to study "a plan for the retirement of officers and employees of the State of South Carolina, counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions," was contained in a recent proposal adopted by the House.

Introduced by Representative Bachman of Lexington, the resolution went to the Senate for consideration.

It proposed a committee of three representatives and three senators to undertake the investigation and report "as soon as practicable to the General Assembly."

A Tankful Without Asking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There can be more in this petrol-ration coupon business than meets the eye. Provided you don't look.

That, at any rate, would seem to be the lesson drawn from the experience of a bank official who had saved up his coupons for a journey from Gloucester to London. He reckoned on just getting home with his last coupon.

Which is what he did. But not quite the way he intended.

On the Great West Road, broad highway which leads into London, he stopped at a roadside snackbar. A policeman told him that his car could not wait there. So he had to move along. Seeing a long line of cars parked on a grass verge near another cafe, he put his alongside them. And went in for a sandwich. Then he drove on to the nearest garage, produced his last coupon, and demanded one gallon.

"Hey," said the astonished garage hand, "your tank's full!"

And so it was. Apparently he had parked his automobile at an Air Raid Precautions depot, during the critical five minutes in which the A. R. P. cars in that district are filled up each morning.

Another case, one would say, "where ignorance is bliss."

Railway-Timber Accord Reached

OTTAWA (AP)—British Columbia timber interests and the Canadian railways have reached an agreement on special freight rates for transport of British Columbia timber across Canada to Atlantic ports.

Announcing the agreement Feb. 13, Wendell Farris of Vancouver, representative of the British Timber Control Board and the British Columbia timber interests, said details would be disclosed later.

The British Timber Control Board has purchased some 400,000,000 board feet of British Columbia timber and decided to move it across Canada by rail, owing to difficulty in obtaining vessels for transport via the Panama Canal.

Australians Form Forest Guard As Summer Fire Season Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Across 10,000 square miles of Australian bush country the Forests Commission of Victoria is preparing to meet the challenge of bushfires, which in January last devastated nearly half the forests of the State.

Twenty thousand members of bushfire brigades will be ready to suppress fires in open country, where the growth of grass, after an exceptionally rainy winter, is the densest for years. In the forests the Commission will have 600 men, supplemented by 800 relief workers and about 100 permanent officers, to check the first outbreaks.

At the height of the danger period nearly 160 men will be on fire patrol, assisted by aerial patrols which will survey a considerable area. Thousands of pounds have been spent in building roads and tracks to give firefighters ready access to fires. Water storages and dams have been constructed and motor-pumps are being added to the fire-fighting equipment. Tenders have been called for the supply of portable, two-way radio equipment for use by forest officers. Look-out towers and firebreaks are other agencies by which the Commission hopes to prevent a repetition of the disaster of last summer.

Fortunately, many valuable forest areas are still undamaged, including the red gum on the River Murray and the mountain ash country, including the famous Cumberland Valley, where some of the tallest trees in the world are growing. It is now surrounded by burnt-out forests and so is regarded as safe.

HighlandsHammock Furnishes Jungles Of Lavish Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Fla.—Lavish beauty is a tourist attraction in the jungle lands of the Highlands Hammock State Park, approximately 10 miles due west of here. This "tropical Garden of Eden" is called one of the wonder spots of the Sunshine State.

Here one sees Florida in its original state.

Surrounded by water and tropical growth, this so-called paradise was almost inaccessible for centuries and, therefore, remained free from the advance of civilization. On March 15, 1931, the spot was proclaimed a bird and plant sanctuary by Mrs. Margaret Shippen Roebling. Today it stands as a monument to her memory.

Hundreds of native palms, live oaks, some of which are said to be nearly a thousand years old, hickory, gum, ash, and maple trees are heavily draped with Spanish moss. There are enormous elm and cypress trees. One oak is 31 feet in circumference. Fruit trees grow in abundance—wild avocado, persimmon, lemon and orange. Visitors are allowed to pick the fruit upon obtaining a permit from the Superintendent.

Rules in the Park are mainly devoted to protection against fire. Guides are furnished, or people may roam where they wish. Picnic facilities are placed throughout the grounds. During the winter season, vesper services are held each Sunday on the Vesper Field, an outdoor cathedral on the property. Admittance to the park is 35 cents for each automobile.

Adjoining the park is a 1,500-acre botanical garden and arboretum where sub-tropical plants are being cultivated and studied.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

My Welsh Bird Sanctuary

By Pauline Harcourt Roberts

I have been interested in birds as long as I can remember. When I was quite small, my father used to take me through the woods that surround our river-side home and point out different kinds of birds and their nests. At first we were content if we found a robin's nest hidden under a bank, or the mud-lined nest of a song thrust with its beautiful blue eggs spotted with black.

When I was nine, I started to keep regular notes of my own in a diary about the birds I saw. During that time, I had many happy hours climbing to the tops of high trees or watching the movements of birds from the ground.

Three years ago, we found the nest of the little tree-creeper under the eaves of the loft and watched the parent birds bringing insects for their young. We spotted a buzzard's nest in May of the following year near the top of a high cliff, and thinking we should get a better view of it by climbing, began a very difficult scramble, crawling over gorse prickles that had dropped from the bushes and through thickets of blackthorn till we reached the top and were able to look down into the nest. The sight of two eggs repaid us for all our trouble!

Water Wagtails

I found a water wagtail's nest with three young birds under the eaves of the loft, and was able to watch the parents bringing food, and to make notes of their movements. No. 1 flew in with a fat wasp which was much appreciated by one small bird. Soon after No. 1 had left, No. 2 arrived with a couple of spiders which were given to the same baby. Next, No. 1 arrived with two flies which were given to a different youngster, but when No. 2 came with two more spiders, the first baby managed to get them both! For the next few days two of the young birds amused themselves by walking about on the back of the third, stretching their wings and chirping; but that was the last I saw of them for on the following day all three had flown.

One of the chief delights of this hobby is that every year you can add to your list of birds seen, while enjoying the beauties of woodland and river. One May, as we walked up a path among young oaks and hazel bushes, we heard a plaintive mewing coming from somewhere above our heads, and on looking up saw a buzzard flapping lazily along on its broad wings. Almost at the same time, a smaller bird, with long slender wings, which we identified as a sparrow-hawk, swooped down on it, but to our surprise, the buzzard did not seem to mind in the least, and flapped along as slowly as ever!

A Fox Calls

Leaving the path, we went down into a valley where bracken and willows thrive, and where a few old oak trees and some larches grow on the drier ground. Here we sat down to wait and watch. Presently there came a harsh squawk from the larch trees and a jay flew over to the oaks opposite. Next, a marsh-tit came flitting through the bracken, and, alighting on a tall thistle, collected a beakful of seeds and flew away again. The jay, which by now had been joined by some magpies and a few small birds, was still screeching in the oak tree, and we soon discovered that the cause of all the fuss was a fox, which, after a daylight prowl and a good meal, was going back to his earth. We held our breath as he passed within a few yards of us, quite unconscious of our presence, and undisturbed by the birds that followed him.

Before we left the valley that day, we found a chiff-chaff's nest in a patch of brambles, and saw the six chocolate-spotted eggs, almost hidden in the thick feather lining.

One June evening a strange sound came from the woods, something like an angler's reel being unwound. My father told me it was a nightjar—the first I had ever heard. The bird had taken up its quarters in a part of the wood that had been burnt, and where bracken now covered the ground. A few days later, in the fading light, I went with two companions to try to get a sight of the nightjar, which is also known as the "fern owl."

We took up our stand on an overgrown path and before long it sailed past, very silently, on long curved wings, twisting and dipping to the bracken, then soaring up again like a huge moth. Suddenly a sound like the crack of a whip broke the silence. The bird had moved its wings, but whether the crack had come from above or below its body I could not tell.

Later we built a hide in that spot, of hazel rods covered with bracken, from which we could watch the bird. We also built a hide on an island in the mud of the river, covering it with straw and silver weed to make it as much like its surroundings as possible. From this island hide we were able to watch birds feeding on the mud flats—sheld-duck, sandpipers, redshanks and curlew. The two last mentioned, together with lapwing, nest on the moors in spring, while the sheld-duck lay their eggs in holes, or under bushes, often at a distance from the river.

Nest of a Mallard

The mallard, which are usually seen in large flocks in winter, sometimes nest in strange places. We have heard of one nest which was perched on the high ledge of an old ruin, and ourselves found one, with eleven eggs, hidden under the ivy on the top of an old lime kiln. This last winter a large flock of wigeon visited the saltings and remained with us for many weeks before they felt the urge to fly north to their nesting grounds.

Up-river there are some tall pines in the branches of which a small party of cormorants roost, and we have seen from our canoe herons roosting in fir trees up a tributary of the river.

When I was nine, the Bird Research Society asked anyone interested to make records of the exact time each species of bird began its dawn song. I got up and went out an hour and a half before sunrise in May and again in the following January, and it was interesting to note the difference between the two choruses. In August of the same year we collected feathers for the Society in connection with the study of the moult.

Some day I hope to take up bird photography.

Photograph by Braun and Company; original in Basle Museum

Holbein Paints a Family Group

Artists' Children Series

Photographs collected and stories written by Marjorie C. Murphy

It is a sunny morning in Basle, back in the year 1529.

"Come, Hans," says Dame Elsbeth Holbein, "now that you are home again and we are all settled in the new house, I want you to paint a portrait of the children. They grow so fast and change. Soon you may be starting back to England to paint the King. Then it will be too late. Philip is such a quiet little boy. You will sit still, won't you, Philip?"

Philip nods his blond head, yes. "And you, little Catherine?" Dame Elsbeth asks the baby. But Catherine doesn't know what it means to sit still. She is not yet two and is just learning to walk. Her mother catches her up and holds her on her knee.

"So!" cries Holbein, "Hold her so! I will paint the children this very morning. Take a stool, Philip, and sit beside your mother. I will paint the three of you."

"But not in these clothes!" cries Dame Elsbeth. "Let me dress the children in the pretty things which you brought them from England. Any my own gown is so dark and so plain. And I am plain, too, Hans. I am not beautiful enough to have my portrait painted."

"But I like you all—just as you are," answers Holbein. He looks for a wooden panel to paint on but cannot find one the right size. Instead, he uses a large sheet of paper which he pins to a board. And so he starts a life size portrait, one of his very finest.

Dame Elsbeth is tired. She sits heavily in her chair. Her hand rests lovingly on Philip's shoulder. And Philip! How still he sits! He does not even want to move an eyelash. He is proud to pose for his already famous father, Hans Holbein the younger.

As for little Catherine, what does she know about pictures? And what does she care? She looks very unhappy. Her eyes are watching something that we cannot see. Perhaps there are some little cakes on the table which she cannot reach.

Perhaps there is a kitten on the hearth too far away to touch. Her arms are waving about and her feet, under the homespun dress, are restless. But her mother holds her tightly by the waist and will not let her slip away.

And we are glad today that Holbein was quick with his brush and Dame Elsbeth firm with her hand, so that we can still see just how they looked, that little family in Switzerland over four hundred years ago.

Winter Morning

Across the winter world the silver moon
Has swept aside the dark
And hangs now like a pale balloon
Above the west hill-park.
It is not day, not night
Within the opal light;
Roof-tops are soft moon-gray,
And on them chimneys lay
Black shades; and bare trees paint
Their patterns on the frosty winter grass.
Then dawn rolls up, and wan stars pass;
Roof-tops grow pearl, and shadows, faint;
And windows on the high west hill
Send fiery signals to the still
Low sun.
Two pigeons, seeing the moon blanch,
Flop down from a poplar branch
To chimneys grown morn-red,
And wonder, maybe, who will give them bread.

NELLIE B. MACE

Let's Get Ready for the Sailing Season

Fair Weather and Storm Seamanship

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Too many young sailors show their inexperience by becoming careless when they sail in fair weather. They seem to forget all about seamanship. It is as if they had said to themselves, "Ha! A fine day! Now I'm going to sail any old way just to see how much the old hooker really can stand."

That is a mistake of course, for as you know, carelessness is likely to breed carelessness. In the end it becomes a habit. And if there is one thing that is no part of true seamanship it is poor and careless sailings at any time or anywhere.

Good seamanship also demands a neat ship in fair weather or in foul. Always your boat should be allowed to do her best. She cannot do her best if her lines are allowed to get into a snarl below decks. Therefore coil her painter neatly in such a way that it will stay on deck rather than trail along in the water like a misplaced tail. Keep the halliard ends coiled down and capsized beneath the forward deck. They should always be ready to run up and through the block the moment you untwist them from the cleat.

And your sheets, for both mainsail and jib, should invariably be kept untangled and out from under your feet. It is wisest to have a particular post for all other items of a boat's equipment also, such items as her anchor, her boat hook, her oars or pole. Keep them in that one spot, so that you can find them in a second's notice even with your eyes closed. Make a habit of swabbing the decks frequently, and sailing a dry ship.

Sail Trimming

Another factor that enters into fair weather seamanship is sail handling. No one would think of sending a power boat to sea with a faulty motor. In the same sense it is foolish to shove off for a sail with faultily bent canvas. If the sails are not pulled out and fastened correctly to the boom, or are not hoisted with the right tension along the mast they will not set or draw well. Your sailboat's one means of propulsion is then out of whack.

The same thing holds true in sail trimming. Carry your sails at the right angle to the wind at all times, both for the boat's sake and for the sake of the sails as well. In this connection do not always have your Genoa jib trimmed brutally tight. That is a fine way to stretch the sail out of all recognition.

Balanced sails are a sign of a good seaman too. Whenever a reef is tucked into the mainsail, the sail plan should be balanced by using a correspondingly smaller jib. If you do not do this whenever you reef, your boat will suffer from a lee helm, which means that her bow will have a tendency to fall away from the wind and you will have to sail with the tiller to leeward. A bad lee helm can decidedly dangerous even in light weather. So whenever the mainsail is shortened, shorten the jib as well. We published with the article on sailing last Thursday, an illustration showing the different positions of sails when properly balanced.

The Helmsman's Job

Do not overload your boat. Many masts have been snapped in that way. When a boat is overloaded, she is heavy and will not show you when she should be luffed or reefed.

The helmsman's job is a job for an accomplished seaman always. Compare the landsman's course with that habitually steered by a seaman and you will note the difference at once. Unless the seaman is beating to windward and wishes to follow each shift of the wind as high up to windward as possible, his course will be arrowlike for straightness. Yet at the same time he always manages to keep his boat moving. This he does by trimming the sails in and out.

On the whole the tiller should be kept as still as possible because every time the rudder is moved the boat's headway is slightly checked. And watch where you are going whenever you are under way. Give all obstructions a wide berth. Those are some of the rules of good helmsmanship.

In Shallow-Water

Much of your sailing may be done in shallow water. If such is the case you should know the best way to get your boat free when she goes aground. Usually it is best to lower the sail unless the shoal spot can be seen to be a mere hump. Perhaps then you can raise the centerboard or heel the boat and sail off. But when on a good sized shoal, lower the sail promptly, head the boat around toward deeper water and try shoving with your pole. If she does not move, get the weight of your crew up forward. Have the centerboard raised of course. If still unsuccessful someone will have to go overboard to shove. This will of course lighten the boat and make her float higher in the water. Always shove at the stern with your back against the boat and your hands hooked under the transom. It is then quite easy to lift the boat considerably in the water. Heel a keeled boat to one side to reduce her draft. Whenever you use a pole for shoving off from a muddy bottom beware of leaning out over the boat's stern. The boat may move and the pole will surely stick and you will be left dangling.

Such an accident is embarrassing enough. It is nothing however to being caught in stormy weather with no knowledge of storm seamanship. So here are a few of the highlights.

1. Reef your sail at once whenever a blow seems iminent. Don't wait for the blow to arrive; reef before it strikes. And balance your sails. Use a number two jib for both one and two reefs, and no jib at all for three reefs. Use your utmost care in reefing. In a pinch you can make a storm trisail out of a small jib. Fasten the head of the jib to the main halliard, the tack to the bottom fitting and the clew to the main boom.

2. Run for cover if the storm looks like a real one. In running before the wind take no chances on jibing, however. Sometimes it is better to move slowly with the jib alone, than to take a chance on running before it with the mainsail. With the mainsail you might jibe, or you might trip the boat up by dipping the boom into the water.

3. In a truly heavy seaway, don't attempt to run sail to windward with your sheets started. This will allow you to quarter the seas, or sail into them at about a forty five degree angle. Have the sails reefed of course. Don't sail at right angles to the wind. That will bring the seas abeam and beam seas might board you. You probably noticed the illustration of a boat "quartering the seas" that was published with the sailing article last Thursday.

Riding at Anchor

4. Ride all thunder storms out at anchor whenever you can find a spot to anchor. Pay out plenty of scope to your line, lower your sails and snug them down, then wait for the squall to pass. Remember that thunder squalls often work their way up against the wind, so don't dismiss the thunder head that may be to leeward as a storm that is unlikely to reach you. While the lightning is at work stay away from the masts and shrouds. If you cannot find water that is shallow enough for anchoring, lower your sails anyway and scud off before the squall under bare poles. Take no chances with thunder squalls. They are sometimes brief but the wind is often vicious while it blows. Never try to luff a squall out with all sail set unless you wish to risk a knockdown or the loss of some sails.

(This is the second of four articles on sailing. The others will deal with Knots and Splicing, and Boat Maintenance.)

Some Minerals Puzzle Experts

"Today," said Father as he put several minerals on the table, "we shall study the specimens from Grafton, New Hampshire." Father, Mother, Peter and John had gathered for the first winter meeting of their family mineralogical club, whose sessions we were privileged to attend last year.

"Fine," commented Mother, "I still remember the climb we had—1688 feet up Glass Hill, Ruggles Mountain."

"It was such a dusty, winding, mica road," said Peter.

"And I made up a song," cried small John, "Follow the mica road. Follow the mica road. Remember?"

Everyone laughed. "Well, the road may not have led to Oz," observed Father, mildly, "but it did lead to some rare radioactive and earth minerals . . . these odd colored rocks here, that puzzle the best of the mineralogists."

"Oh, tell us about them, Father." Peter was most enthusiastic.

Invisible Rays

"Well, let's start with Uraninite, often called Pitchblende," began Father, picking up a blackish mineral. "Rarely found in a crystal formation, this is one of the heaviest minerals known, and is quite massive. It gives off a green copper flame color."

"I don't see anything so wonderful about this rock," said small John. "Pyrites are much nicer. This looks greasy to me and it doesn't shine much."

"That is quite true," agreed Father, "but there is something magical about Uraninite . . . you see it gives off invisible rays continually . . . right this very minute as we look at it. If we had a photographic plate in this room, John, this mineral would fog it."

"What does that mean . . . ?" asked small John.

"It means that if I left this mineral in the dark, in this room, with a photographic plate it would cause the exposure of the plate . . . and then we could not take any pictures. The plate would be useless."

"That's interesting," Peter looked hard at the unattractive blackish mineral, "what are those orange and yellow things on it, Father?"

Another Odd Sample

"Those," answered Father, "are other radioactive minerals. The canary yellow is Uranophane. The orange is Gummite. It looks like gum doesn't it? So round and flat. They are used sometimes in the making of pottery, of yellow and iridescent glass and for experiments. Now I want to show you one more of these odd minerals. This is Autunite."

"The color is lovely," observed Mother, "a real lemon yellow and it feels quite pearly when you touch it."

"Autunite is named for a certain locality in France," Father continued, "it never fails to fluoresce under an argon lamp. Notice the tiny flat crystals; sometimes they are thin and tabular in shape. It is an exceedingly difficult mineral to classify as it responds to all the ordinary tests."

"Is that why it puzzles the experts?" asked Peter.

"No," Father answered, "you see all uranium minerals contain radium and Uraninite is an ore of uranium. These minerals are all classified as radioactive or rare-earth minerals and scientists are just really beginning to know about them . . . and are experimenting for unknown rays. There are nearly 20 of this type of minerals, so you see how many more we have to find and study."

Janet P. Johl

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

VII

Dear Gray Wolf:

I am making a book of your sign language as it comes in The Christian Science Monitor. I am going to take my book to school and leave it in the library for a few weeks so the other pupils may see it. My brother and I have fun trying to say things to each other as you show us in the pictures. . . .

This was such a nice letter that we received a few days ago from Allen Orput, of Rockford, Illinois, that we just had to share a part of it with you. We hope that lots of you other girls and boys are using and enjoying the sign language as much as Allen and his brother are.

We have published signs for so many words now, that today we shall print several sentences and finish the little story we began two weeks ago. You will remember that we left it last week with the boy riding his horse, Sharp Arrow.

Little Horse is Forgotten

The horse turned and ran back to the village. and was forgotten for a time. (Horse go to village, no people see good horse.)

The boy, "Little Deer," went in search of his faithful horse. (Boy, "Little Deer," go see horse.)

He was astonished to see that instead of having a pure white horse, he now had one with brown and white markings. (Horse no all white, boy astonish see brown white horse.)

He tried to wash away the brown spots, but they would not come off. (Try—use the sign for "effort"—horse come white; cannot, brown no go.)

The First Pinto Pony

This was the first Pinto Pony the Indians had ever seen, and he was the father of all the Pinto Ponies the Indians have to this day. (First brown-white horse Indian see. Him father to all brown-white horses Indian now keep.)

(The eighth installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Effort

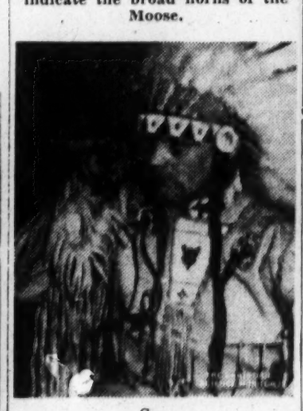
Place both fists as shown in the picture. Then move them away from each other about one inch as if with a great effort.

People

Hold both hands in front of your body, as shown in the picture.

Deer—Moose

Hold hands as shown in the picture, with all the fingers spread to indicate antlers. The sign for Moose starts with the above sign: then swing the hands backward and a little to each side, to indicate the broad horns of the Moose.



See

Hold the right hand as shown in the picture, first and second fingers apart; then sight down along both fingers.

Cannot

Hold your left hand in front of your body with the fingers extended. Hold the right hand as if pointing. With the pointing index finger strike the palm of the left and then move it backward and downward in a small curve. (This means: Cannot go through but bounces back.)

Astonishment—Pleasure

Hold your right hand over your mouth with the back of the hand out. Place your other hand, palm out, slightly in front of your face. This will indicate great surprise, disappointment or pleasure according to your facial expression.

Keep

Move your left hand, index finger extended, in front of your body. Grasp index finger with your right hand while in motion and hold firmly.

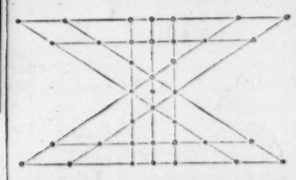
After

Hold your left and your right hands well in front of your body, with the right hand farthest back. Now draw the right hand to the right and back. A short move means a short time, while a long move means a long time. (Origin: To fall behind.)

A Joke on the Jester

One of our readers who worked on the "Jester's Joke" published on this page on Jan. 11, 1940, found when the solution was published that he sympathized with the Mathematician. Determined that that gentleman should have his innings, he has worked out another solution and sent it in with the following explanation:

The solution of the "Jester's Joke" puzzle leaves the honors with the Court Jester. However, when the Mathematician saw how he had been tricked, he immediately changed the positions of some of the 37 radishes, with the result that eleven times seven is apparently 37, for there are three horizontal rows; four vertical rows; and four diagonal rows; all with seven in each row, yet using only 37 radishes altogether. This regained for the Mathematician the admiration of the King, and it pleased His Majesty to know that he had such clever persons in his Court.



W. P. K.

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See Also
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE
each Monday for the advertising of Camps

Florida Is Ready for Invasion of Various Baseball Clubs for Spring Training

Washington Leading Parade To Southern Climate Work

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — This week marks the beginning of baseball's annual trek to winter training quarters with this State monopolizing more major and minor league organizations than any other training section in the country.

With Washington's Senators, often referred to as the "foreign element" in baseball circles with all their Cuban and Venezuelan importations, leading the parade, within a fortnight the rest of the 27 major and minor league organizations will have planted their first line forces along Florida's sun-fested terrain.

Major interest will involve the Grapefruit League's exhibition tilts which get under way in a month. With major league conjecture centering on New York's most potent Yankees and their fifth thrust at consecutive world championships, and the prospective wide open National League race, Florida's training headquarters this year is scheduled to take on added importance.

St. Petersburg and Tampa are already flooded with room reservations, which makes these two cities the focal point of the winter baseball spotlight. The Yankees and St. Louis' Cardinals are once again training at St. Pete, while Cincinnati's National League champions are at Tampa.

Not far from these two junctions, farther down the West Coast, Boston's Red Sox, rivals to the Yankees for American League supremacy this season, hold their training site at Sarasota.

Within a 100 miles of driving distance the quartet of major league contenders will send scribes scurrying in this section.

* * *

While baseball prepares to take over this section's sports interest, tennis bids its adieu, as Daytona Beach concludes the annual winter circuit of the players this week.

Returning to championship form, Bobby Riggs, nation's No. 1 ranking star, seems to be all set for the national indoor championships at New York in two weeks, after winning three-straight tournaments here.

While Elwood Cooke, Riggs' doubles partner, drew most of the headlines at the beginning of the tour by his winning of tournaments, Gardner Mulloy, Miami's eighth seeded netster, has received considerable praise of late.

Mulloy, although defeated by Riggs at Miami's Roney Plaza event and West Palm Beach's tourney, has returned to the old form that once stamped him as one of the coming champions. The former Miami University star has been an "off" and "on" player, never consistent enough for national championship caliber.

Cooke, although in a slump at present, a long with Henry Prusoff and Mulloy now have showed sufficient improvement during this winter's training circuit play to warrant the contention that next summer's tournaments will be the closest in years, and next year's ranking lists a battle for position throughout.

* * *

Patty Berg's par-blasting exhibition in Coral Gables last week confirmed reports that the heavy-hitting girl from Minneapolis had returned to form after a summer's lay-off. In winning the Miami tourney, she completely outplayed all opponents, winning the medal and besting Betty Jameson, present women's golf titleholder in the final round.

After a week's lay-off, she will return to Florida's weekly tournaments, with Ormond Beach her next objective. Orlando and St. Augustine are other meetings for the touring women golfers.

* * *

Although Florida lacks an outstanding tournament for top-notch men amateur golfers, St. Augustine's annual round this week again boasts the South's premier "pure" in Bobby Dunkleberger, 19-year-old star from High Point, N. C. Last year's winner, young Dunkleberger is preparing for a summer of touring golf which should mark him as golf's future threat along amateur lines.

* * *

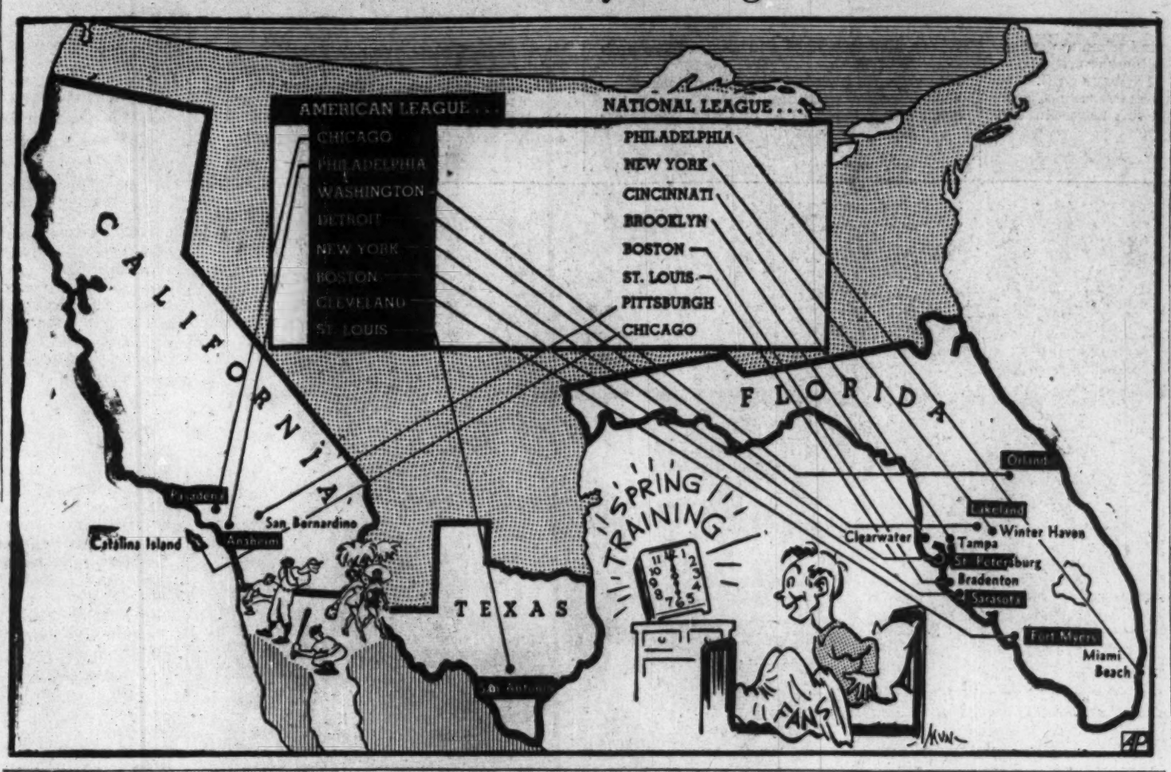
Outboard motor boat racing is again in session in these parts, with this city's annual regatta last week inaugurating the week-end season. Thom Cooper, Kansas City, who won here last week end, is leading a strong field of drivers, including Paul Wearly, Muncie, Ind.; Marshall Eldredge, East Weymouth, Mass.; Jack Cooper, Kansas City, and Tom De Witt of Van Wert, Ohio.

* * *

In scholastic ranks, one of the most remarkable basketball records is being set by Orlando High this season who have rung up 17-straight victories without defeat, in downing every major high school quintet in this State this season.

Wendell Davis

South Gets Most Major League Teams



Stormy Weather Wins Again

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Sailing sportsmen hailed the good yacht Stormy Weather for the fourth consecutive year today after one of the closest races in the annals of the Miami-Nassau dash across the Gulf Stream.

The 54-foot jib-headed yawl made it four in a row yesterday under a new skipper, William Labrot of Annapolis, Md., but her corrected time was less than 16 minutes better than that of a stalwart challenger, Good News.

Good News, launched only last December, was piloted ironically by Robert W. Johnson of Princeton, N. J., who had abandoned Stormy Weather after sailing her to the first three of her triumphs.

Actually, Johnson brought his new 64-foot yawl into harbor here more than an hour ahead of Stormy Weather, but the latter's handicap, based on length and sail area, gave her the victory.

Stormy Weather's corrected time was 18h. 24m. 57s. to Good News' 18h. 40m. 50s.

A considerable share of the laurels, however, went to the 75-foot ketch Tioga, owned by Harry E. Noyes of Marblehead, Mass. Tioga, largest boat in the race, set a new elapsed time record of 19h. 36m. 30 s. for the 184-mile course and finished third in the handicapped ratings with a corrected time of 18h. 42m. 23s.

Vamarie, owned by Vadim Makaroff of New York, established the previous record of 20h. 19m. 40s. in 1936.

That record also was bettered by the 70-foot Wakiva, owned by Harkness Edwards of Lexington, Ky., which required 20h. 19m. 5s. Second across the line, Wakiva took fifth place with a corrected rating of 18h. 46m. 26s.

Elizabeth McCaw, 63-foot yawl owned by R. J. Reynolds of Sea Island, Ga., was awarded fourth position with a corrected time of 18h. 42m. 53s., just 30 seconds slower than Tioga's. Her elapsed time was 20h. 50m. 26s.

The only mishap among the 13 entries befell Borealis, 47-foot yawl entered by W. W. Anderson of Detroit. Borealis lost her mast, but proceeded here under auxiliary power.

Higgins Leaves for Florida

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Frank (Pinky) Higgins, Detroit third baseman, left today for Florida "to have some fun" before the spring training camp opens. His parting observations were:

No team is due to upset the New York Yankees this year, but if it done, Detroit, Boston or Cleveland will turn the trick.

Higgins, in top shape and ready for a big year, is going to Florida to fish and golf until Feb. 25 when the pitchers report at the Detroit camp at Lakeland. He will get into the grind the same time as the hurlers.

"It's not that I need to get into condition, but I always like an early start," Higgins declared.

There also was an intimation that Higgins was not satisfied with his .276 batting average last season. An injury the first of the season and "one of those proverbial slumps" in the final month cut his average.

"Detroit should be a better club," he opined. "We have several young fellows who are going to be improved with a season under their belts. I look for Dizzy Trout and Freddie Hutchinson to come up with good seasons in the box, winning twice as many as they lose.

"We helped our club when we got Bruce Campbell, a good left-hand hitter from Cleveland. Greenberg ought to be able to play the outfield. He's especially fast for a big fellow. If he comes through, and with Rudy York at first and Birdie Tebbets, that fine young catcher, in the line-up we'll have a lot of added punch.

"New York should finish first with Cleveland, Boston and Detroit fighting it out for the next three positions. We might beat the Yankees out. Baseball's a funny game. You never can tell."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 14

Baylor 49, Texas Christian 34.
New York 35, Penn State 29.
Centenary, 42, Louisiana Tech 41.
Michigan State 43, Wayne (Detroit) 39.
Xavier 34, Dayton 27.
San Francisco 30, Loyola (Los Angeles) 25.
St. Mary's (Texas) 43, Hardin Simmons 33.
Fordham 56, Navy 37.
Seton Hall 48, St. Francis (Pa.) 36.
Maryville (Tenn.) 44, Carson-Newman 35.
Spring Hill 41, Loyola (New Orleans) 40.
Bethel (Kan.) 48, McPherson 29.
Wichita 40, Emporia Teachers 27.
East Central (Okla.) 44, Oklahoma City U. 39.
St. John's (New York) 37, Bradley 35 (two overtimes).
Parker 61, Newark 33.
John Marshall 69, Upsala 47.
Transylvania 40, Louisville 32.
Eastern (Ky.) Teachers 50, Centre 35.
Drury 33, William Jewell 23.
Texas Wesleyan 47, McMurry 21.
St. Ambrose 53, Penn (Iowa) 23.
Westminster (Mo.) 32, Central (Mo.) 18.
Mount Union 49, Kent State 38.
Clark 52, Bates 47.
Princeton 44, Harvard 34.
Cornell 57, Yale 41.
Army 50, Colgate 34.
Maine 49, Colby 44.
Brown 56, Wesleyan 34.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Pitcher Finally Offered a Hand

In passing a rule that should give the struggling pitcher a lift in his perpetual duel with the hitter, the special rules committee, it is believed, has the unanimous support of everybody in the profession except, of course, the boys who are paid off on base hits. For several years a feeling has existed that professional baseball would continue to operate successfully and with as much appeal to the spectator if less emphasis were placed on the offensive and more on the defensive side of the game. Until Commissioner Landis called his hand-picked group together at Belleair, Fla., on Monday, however, no step of major importance had been taken in this direction.

In case you were not informed, the 1940 pitcher will start his delivery to the batter with only one foot in contact with the rubber plate on the mound. The other can be as far back as his stride permits, as long as it is directly behind the rubber. In the past, both feet had to contact the plate before delivery.

Added Momentum

The change in the code gives the hurler what amounts to an extra step in his forward motion, adding momentum to his delivery and thereby letting him put more on the ball. His fast one will be faster. His curve will break sharper. Delivery of his change of pace will be more baffling. Of course, with runners on the bases, the hurler will keep both feet in front of the rubber, as in the past.

Just how much effect the new ruling will have on batting averages cannot be determined at this early date. The change is slight, as compared with the advantages offered the man with a bat in his hands, so the effect will probably be in proportion. However, you can be sure that the numerous .300 hitters in the majors are not particularly pleased with the innovation. If it accomplishes nothing more, it will break down a certain amount of confidence in the batter's box.

Started by Ruth

Ever since Babe Ruth started the home run fad in the American League more than 20 years ago, the long hit and large score have been the rule, rather than the exception. The present-day fan has seen the introduction of the so-called rabbit ball; has watched the magnates move their fences closer to home plate; remembers when scouts first combed the bushes for broad-shouldered youths who could handle a heavy bat; and has gradually seen the pitcher pushed into the background.

The lively ball came at a time when professional baseball was on the financial decline. It stimulated a new interest to record-breaking heights and probably saved more than one club from folding its tents. The home run, as of Babe Ruth, became a household word. It is unfortunate, however, that the magnates ever let the situation get out of control to the extent that everyone in the line-up—including the poor pitcher, was penetrating the bleachers.

Aimed At Yanks

It is significant that this latest movement against the hitter was led by Clark Griffith. The Washington owner was once a pitcher himself and probably sympathizes with the man on the mound more than does the average club official. But there is a suspicion that Mr. Griffith had the Yankees in the back of his head when he sat down with the rules committee. Any change in the code which discourages the long hit, automatically becomes a blow at the powerful New York outfit. If the chief of the Senators cannot stop the Yanks on the field, he will jump at any legislative move that figures to bother Joe McCarthy.

* * *

The rules committee meeting at Belleair aimed a blast at the batter from another angle. By removing the sacrifice fly from the code book, the Commissioner and his aides knocked from one to 20 percentage points from every batting average in the major leagues. Fellows like Jimmy Foxx, Joe Di Maggio, Joe Medwick, Hank Greenberg, Johnny Mize and Mel Ott—who hit long high balls inside as well as outside the park—will find a sizeable shrink in their personal averages. When a fly ball lets a runner score from third base, the batter still gets credit for a run driven in. But he also is marked with a time at bat.

Although the writer who says so probably loses a few friends among the players, there is little doubt that the sacrifice fly rule was a useless paragraph in the code. When a batter steps into the box, he is swinging for a base hit, regardless of the position of runners on the bases. While the sacrifice fly was in vogue, he could swing for a home run, realizing that if he failed, his average was not suffering.

Former R. I. Goalie

U. S. C.

Clem Harnedy, goalie for University of Southern California hockey team, a transfer from Rhode Island, whom Walter Brown, general manager of the Boston Garden-Arena, is said to have picked for America's 1940 Olympic goalie, had the winter games been held.

Big Red Meets Test Tomorrow Against Green

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Whether the experts have been too quick in conceding Dartmouth another Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship remains to be seen. But one thing is certain—no one is conceding second place.

Showing its new-found scoring strength again last night, Cornell trounced Yale 57-41. Princeton just as handily turned back Harvard 44-2 . This means that both Cornell and Princeton still are in the running for the title and in any case are headed for a neck-and-neck elimination for runner-up.

Hit Stride

The contest last night was the second straight in which Cornell's Big Reds have amassed more than 50 points. They thumped Penn 52-32 Saturday night and evidently have hit the stride predicted for them before the season opened. Jim Bennett and Howie Dunbar accounted for 32 points between them against Yale.

Cornell will have its do-or-die chance tomorrow night when it invades Hanover, N. H., to battle Dartmouth's Indians on their own reservation. Dartmouth has won five and lost one game; Cornell has won four and lost two. A victory for the Reds would throw the race into confusion again, or a triumph for the Indians would just about settle the first place contention.

Tigers Remain

Princeton, with only one defeat and four victories, remains to be disposed of, but was swamped in its first test against Dartmouth and never has shown the power of either the Indians or the rejuvenated Reds. The 44 points the Tigers collected against weak Harvard last night was the most they have garnered in league competition any time this winter. Johnny Meyerholz got 20 of them.

New York University continues unimpeded at the head of the eastern independents. The unsullied Violets last night stopped a Penn State crew that had won five straight, 35-29, for their 14th consecutive victory.

S. I. U. vs. Westminster

St. John's, another eastern leader, had to go two extra periods to edge out Bradley Tech 37-35 in an intersectional struggle, but unbeaten Panzer had a 61-33 frolic at the expense of Newark U. Army overwhelved Colgate 50-34, but Navy ran into a storm, and was scuttled 56-37 by Fordham.

The only eastern game of consequence tonight brings together Long Island U. and Westminster at Brooklyn.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Lefty Gomez rejected $10,000 offer from New York Yankees, a cut of 50 per cent from 1936 salary. Colonel Ruppert warned holdouts they must sign or pay own expenses to and at training camp.

Sports Around the Hub

Bee Vanguard Entrains Tomorrow

An eager band of young Bee prospects will shake the snow from their shoes early tomorrow morning and board an 8:30 train at the South Station for the club's spring training headquarters in Bradenton, Fla. This vanguard, which will be under the wings of Duffy Lewis and Jack Onslow until Casey Stengel takes charge at Bradenton, is made up mostly of youngsters who will be farmed out to Evansville and Hartford. Onslow is the new Hartford manager.

Players leaving from here will be Joe Callahan, Tom Earley, Art Johnson, Alva Javery, Jim Hickey, George Barnicle and Stanley Andrews. Sibby Sisti and Chet Ross will be picked up in New York City shortly after noon. Stengel, with the aid of Onslow, George Kelly and Johnny Cooney, will start the conditioning and schooling at the Ninth Street grounds Monday morning. Other players, of course, will join the Boston band at Bradenton.

Secretary Duffy Lewis announced today that Jim Tobin, veteran right-hand pitcher formerly with Pittsburgh, has signed his 1940 Bee contract. Tobin lives in Oakland, Calif. Joe Sullivan, left-hander, joined the satisfied players yesterday.

* * *

Unable to do anything about it, the Bruins practiced at the Boston Arena this morning and then awaited the result of the Ranger-Detroit game in New York tonight. If the Rangers win or tie they regain first place, if they lose, the locals continue sharing the lead. Should the Rangers fail tonight they still have another chance Sunday night in Detroit, the Bruins not being scheduled to play again until next Tuesday against Toronto here.

* * *

The other game billed for tonight matches Chicago against Canadiens at Montreal. The Flying Frenchmen halted a 10-game streak without victory last week, defeating Detroit, and tonight will attempt to stop a five-game stretch without defeat enjoyed by Chicago. Canadiens will use three recently converted amateurs, Tony Demers and Smiley Meronek, signed last week, and Gordie Poirier, signed last night.

* * *

The Junior Olympics travelled to Hanover last night to play a 7-7 tie with the Dartmouth Indians. The game was tied at 6-6 when overtime began, but both sextets scored one goal to keep the final score on even terms. Capt. Dan Sullivan was high scorer for the Green, with four goals and three assists, while Dick Rondeau starred for the Juniors with three goals, two of which tied up the game at crucial moments.

* * *

After a long lapse, Harvard and Williams resumed hockey relations last night at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton, with the former winning out in regulation time 4-3. The game put the Crimson on edge for its Triple I and Quadrangular League contest with Princeton at the Arena Saturday.

* * *

Dave Walsh and Garnet Isola, who have played one game each with the Boston Olympics this season and who have impressed with their work, are scheduled to see service with the team after the Provincial Hockey League season closes. Both may be used when the O's meet the Atlantic City Sea Gulls of the Eastern Amateur League visit the Garden Feb. 25.

* * *

Rhode Island State's high-scoring basketball team defeated Tufts at Kingston last night 64-43. . . . Last year the Jumbos upset the Rams. . . . Harvard lost in a drab hoop game to Princeton 44-24. . . . The half-time score was 20-8 for the Tigers. . . . M. I. T. fencers defeated Harvard last night 5-1 to win the New England foils team championship. . . . Exeter's hockey sextet won its 17th victory over Andover yesterday at the Skating Club of Boston's rink 4-2. . . . Andover has won eight in the series, with one contest ending in a tie. . . . Tufts wrestlers defeated Boston University 20-16 at Cousens Gym yesterday afternoon.

Warner 'Signed'

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner will remain as advisory football coach at San Jose state college another season.

President T. W. MacQuarrie and newly-appointed athletic director Glenn "Tiny" Hartranft visited Warner at his Palo Alto, Calif., home and "signed" him to a verbal contract for one year.

Warner assisted Coach Dud DeGroot last year as the Spartans went undefeated in 13 starts. DeGroot resigned this month to take a position with Rochester University, New York. Ben Winkleman, former Stanford assistant coach, was named DeGroot's successor.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

International-American League

Cleveland 3, Providence 2 (overtime).
Pittsburgh 4, Hershey 2.
New Haven 5, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 2.
St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1 (overtime).
Omaha 5, Wichita 2.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	24	10	3	160	113	51
Boston*	18	9	4	106	97	40
Lachine	19	14	6	130	113	44
St. Hyacinthe	18	17	1	155	158	37
Valleyfield	14	18	6	118	119	34
Verdun	15	17	4	143	112	34
Shawinigan	15	24	1	120	150	31
Quebec	10	24	3	113	174	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb. 14
Lachine 8, Quebec 3.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 14

Harvard 4, Williams 3.
Dartmouth 7, Boston Junior Olympics 2.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 14

Dartmouth 45, Brown 30.
Rutgers 52, New York University 23.
Union 53, McGill 22.

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The Home Forum

A Florida of One's Own

"WHERE HAVE I been? I've been to Florida. I stopped off at Florida for a few minutes on my way home."

"Yes?" she said.

"Palms and giant ferns, you know. Blossoms as big as birds perched on tall vines. Pools with fish swimming lazily about and all sorts of water-plants having a good time. And the air so warm and exciting you keep wondering what it is that smells so nice."

"Yes?" she said again.

* * *

"Of course," he went on, "it was nearly down to zero outside and the wind was blowing."

"That's the trouble with tropical greenhouses," she remarked. "You can stay only a few minutes. You can't do your work there. They don't take boarders and roomers."

"But how long would you *want* to stay? How long does it take for any sakes to get your mind warm? You wouldn't want to live in Florida forever, would you?"

She smiled.

* * *

"Who would want Florida both indoors and out when you can have Florida and New England together? Contrast, contrast. Why, from the outside those big glass domes looked as if they were made of nothing but snow and ice. Like Kubla Khan's—

'It was a miracle of rare device,
'A sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice.' "

"Very well," she said briskly, "you have been to Florida today. So have I. And I didn't have to go out of this house to get there. Oh, I can match your story. Now listen to me. And don't you laugh till I've finished."

He assumed an air of deferential attention.

* * *

"To begin with, this morning when I was squeezing out orange juice for our breakfast, do you think I was merely squeezing out orange juice? Those oranges actually were Florida. They grew there. As for your Florida, I don't believe it was Florida at all. It was more like the Congo or the Amazon."

He was trying desperately not to laugh—or at least was giving that impression.

* * *

"Now wait," she continued, "that was only the beginning. After you had gone this morning and the sun had reached the south windows, I spread a newspaper on the floor and lifted down the big rosemary plant. I took my clothes-sprinkler, and didn't I give it a good old sprinkling! The foliage was just drenched and dripping. Picture that in the sunlight. Then I shook it gently and set it back on the windowsill. You should have smelled the fragrance—like an ethereal ginger, flower-of-ginger—all through the room. It takes sun and water together to do that. Then I sat down in the sun for a little while myself."

"And that was like flower-of-what? Flower-of—?"

"The sunshine, feeling it on my face and hands, made me think of Van Gogh's paintings. Remember the one called 'On the Way to Work,' the one we bought the postcard reproduction of? Well, I found it and put it up near me so I could see it all morning while I was working myself. Those warm tans and yellows and yellow-greens and touches of vermilion. Even the blues are warm. Really, the sun in that picture felt warmer than the real sun."

* * *

He looked at her quizzically. "Do you know, I'm beginning to think you're in love with Florida. I think you'd like to go there—the geographical Florida, I mean. It's funny about Florida, isn't it? People go and go, but they usually come back. They don't stay."

"Like you in the greenhouse," she suggested.

"But I don't know," he pondered. "Anybody can go to Florida—if he has the money. But not everybody can make a Florida of his own out of a couple of oranges, a window plant, and a postcard."

"And the sun," she added.

"Yes, and the sun. 'O for a beaker full of the warm South!' Keats wasn't thinking of Florida exactly, Italy being his Florida. And I don't suppose he was thinking particularly of orange juice either. But that's no matter. I do suppose, though, that, if he'd had all the warm South he wanted, we might not have the Ode to a Nightingale."

* * *

"What are you laughing about?" she demanded. "Talking about Keats and the Ode to a Nightingale and then bursting out laughing?"

"You'd never, never, never guess," he said. "I think you're mean to laugh and not tell me why. You're laughing at me."

"Yes, I'm laughing at you," he said putting his arms round her. "I'm laughing because you'd never, never, never guess. But the truth is you're my Florida, all the Florida I want, and I can prove it."

ROBERT FRANCIS

"Drink deeply of this moment"

Drink deeply of this moment when the snow
Has covered, with its matchless charity,
The drabness of a dull and weary world.
No more of beauty shall you ever see
Than meets the eye from this snow-studded hill

Where all harsh lines and angles have been blurred
Into a gentle roundness and then decked
With pure and sparkling glory. Not a word
Shall break the spell of this soft, breathless hush,

No wind shall blow, or single flake fall more;
This is perfection—shining, crystal-clear.
You have not known this moment's like before.
Drink deeply that its beauty last until
Another snow transforms another hill.

ELEANOR OWEN PENICK

By Courtesy of Frederick Keppel and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TURKEY HILL": *An Etching by Kerr Eby*

THE NEW ENGLAND landscape has a particular charm, which might be defined as a rural intimacy, not to be found elsewhere in our expansive country. This Connecticut scene has t once the intimacy and the quiet solitude characteristic of the New England countryside in winter. The slender church spire in the distance only adds to the familiarity of the scene. In winter, when the fields are snow covered, the landscape has an apparent fragility, produced by the delicate tracery of trees against the whiteness of the snow and by the skeleton outlines of the small shrubs that make patchwork patterns of the fields.

Kerr Eby is a prominent American etcher and lithographer whose works are eagerly awaited by collectors of contemporary etchings. The New York Public Library has a complete collection of all his etchings, including trial proofs of each. His works, both etchings and lithographs, are to be found in museums throughout the country.

New Conductor In Vienna

ON OCTOBER 13, 1844, a Sunday, it was announced on the billboards and in the newspapers that on Tuesday the 15th, Johann Strauss, the Son, would make his first appearance with an orchestra at Donnmayer in Hietzing, opposite the Schönbrunn Park. A great crowd attended, swarming out of the old Inner City, still girdled by its ancient walls, and across the Glacis, by the dim light of oil lamps in the lamp posts, half of them partisans of old Strauss, who had been unwilling that his son should get a license to conduct an orchestra, and half of them partisans of the daring young son.

A slim, youthful figure, with quick nervous movements, and dark, flashing eyes, very black hair that fell fantastically over his forehead, and a budding mustache on his upper lip, came forward and mounted the conductor's stand. There was a breathless silence.

The overture presented nothing especial; next came the conductor's own waltz, *Gunstwerber* (courting favor), and was encored four times. Then a polka met with resounding applause, and was called for three times, followed by a quadrille, also stormily applauded.

The last piece was Johann's waltz *Sinngedichte*, and the public went crazy; they clapped, they whooped, and called for it again and again, three, four, five, six times, and would have had it played all night. Johann II had succeeded to the throne of Johann I.

The young man rose once again on the conductor's stand, and played the *Lorelei-Rhein-Klänge* composed by his father. At this mark of respect for the father who had virtually disowned him and put every obstacle in his way, the partisans of the father joined the partisans of the son, and all plunged into a delirium of applause and approval. All Vienna recognized that it was a notable occasion.

The leading critic in his newspaper, after describing the amazing success, wrote: "Good night, Lanner! Good evening, Father Strauss! Good morning, Strauss Junior!" — From "Vienna," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Twenty Miles an Hour

HENRY, HAVING FOUND a partner who could look after the store in his absence, was planning a trip to Rutland, partly to see his family and his boyhood friends again, but quite as much to show them his pretty wife and his baby daughter. It was a great adventure for Mary, who had never been farther from home than St. Louis. Stagecoach travel was familiar to her, but at Chicago they boarded a steamer, for Henry's memories of the trip from Detroit had not been so dulled by the lapse of six years that he cared to take her and the baby over that stretch of road. . . . Really it was with regret that she stepped ashore at Buffalo. Here the adventure took on what would have been a terrifying aspect if she had not been able to cling to her husband, for they arranged to travel over the new railroad lines from Buffalo to Albany. They went to the station early, since no one could tell them just when the train would start. They paid their fare to the end of the first line and received metal disks to give to the conductor. Then they were free to go out to the platform, where they watched the hissing, snorting locomotive make up the train, moving forward and backward, picking up first one car, then a second and third, with all the intelligence of a live thing. Mary admitted it was wonderful, but she shrank against her husband every time the monster whistled. At last the train was ready and they could climb aboard, but there a real difficulty presented itself. The door was extremely narrow, as was the aisle inside the car, and for Mary to get in with her wide hoopskirt was next to impossible. Henry had to take the handbag and the basket in addition to the baby he was already carrying, and leave her with both hands free for the struggle. She felt she must have perished of mortification if she had not seen that all her fellow travelers of the female sex were having the same trouble. . . .

The speed when they got under way was startling. Henry said it must be twenty miles an hour and Mary would have believed any fantastic tale. She was glad of the frequent stops, now to fill the wood-car for the locomotive from the railroad woodpile on the right of way, now to fasten down the iron top-strip which had come loose from the wooden rails on which they ran, now to make connection with some dilatory stage from up-country. It was all very exciting and it was a great convenience to be able to get from Buffalo to Albany in a day and a half instead of taking the five days which was the fastest time that the express packet on the Canal could make, but the frequent changes were surely a nuisance, and Mary was relieved to hear that from Albany to Rutland they could travel once more by stage.—From "Wagons West," by ELIZABETH PAGE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Demonstrable Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS CHARACTERISTIC of every scientific fact that it is demonstrable. The demonstration is made through scientific reasoning, that is, by applying the knowledge of the spiritual fact. In such demonstration there can be no guesswork, no speculation, no attempt to see the solution through the spectacles of preconceived notions. Nor do beliefs, prejudices, or superstition find room therein.

Just as the science of mathematics is demonstrable, so Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, is capable of unfailing proof. Being Christianly scientific, this religion cannot be adjusted to human misconception or ideological aberrations; otherwise it would lose its exactness, its purity and proof.

Christian Science proves with inexorable logic that, infinite cause or creator being perfect, the effect or creation is also perfect. It is on the basis of this logic, as opposed to any ideological departure therefrom, that Christian Scientists accomplish the works of healing sickness and overcoming sin. It is the method Christ Jesus employed in his ministry, regarding which Mrs. Eddy says on pages 476 and 477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

It is evident from this that Christian Science exemplifies divine logic. As the exact likeness, reflection, or expression of God, man necessarily partakes of His nature, just as the ray of the sun shares the nature of the sun. This divine logic teaches us to deduce perfection from perfection. Because God's attributes are goodness, justice, harmony, man reflects Him in goodness, justice, harmony. No room there for speculation or theorizing!

This reasoning, being scientific, is eminently practical. He who employs it may reap the benefits of the Master's promise (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do;" that is to say, all who understand his teaching, his mission, and the divine law which he demonstrated, will be enabled to do the works which he did. Christian Science healings, like those performed by Christ Jesus, result from the scientific comprehension of the truth of being. Of this correct basis, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

To a person seemingly weighed down by sickness, false ambition, faults of character, or sin, material assumption and theorizing afford no aid. Such a one finds surcease only in scientific reasoning, divine logic, which gives him authority to repudiate these false mental pictures and claims. Since they do not emanate from God, the one and only cause, they are not real effects, and have only a spurious existence. Christian Science exposes them as unreal and untrue. Not partaking of reality, they can be overcome through the divine logic of perfect cause, perfect effect; perfect God, perfect man; perfect Principle, perfect idea; perfect Father, perfect son. Whatever the nature of the discord, it must yield to correct reasoning, based on the understanding of real existence, which includes the harmonious and beneficent reflection of God.

Suppose the difficulty is one of human relationship. Then the task is to learn to "judge righteous judgment" (John 7:24); that is, one must conform his concept of both his neighbor and himself to the divine logic of perfect God and perfect man. Thus, if one sees the true selfhood of his fellow man as God sees him, knows him as God knows him, loves him as God loves him, impersonally, impartially, unreservedly—if this is done and intelligently persisted in, no obstacle of material thinking can resist its corrective influence or prevent a harmonious solution from being made manifest.

Is the problem one of supply? Here, too, the process of scientific reasoning is the prayer that "availeth much" (James 5:16). What is needed is an understanding of man created in the image and likeness of God, and of man's immutable relation to God. It would be well, for instance, for one facing the problem of supply to consider the experiences of the children of Israel in their journey from Egypt to the promised land. They were led through the Red Sea on dry land, their need for food and water was met, and other necessities were provided in answer to prayer. These experiences prove that those who turn to God have unobstructed access to His munificence. A grasp of this truth enables the individual to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," with the result that "all these things shall be added."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Beweisbare Wahrheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS KENNZEICHEN jeder wissenschaftlichen Tatsache ist ihre Beweisbarkeit. Der Beweis wird durch wissenschaftliches Folgern erbracht, d. h. durch Anwendung des Wissens der wissenschaftlichen Tatsache. Bei solchem Beweisen kann es kein Raten und kein Vermuten, auch keinen Versuch geben, die Lösung durch die Brille vorgefaßter Meinungen zu sehen. Annahmen, Vorurteile und Aberglauben finden ebenfalls keinen Raum darin.

Gerade wie die Wissenschaft der Mathematik beweisbar ist, kann die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Entdeckung Mary Baker Eddys, unanfechtbar bewiesen werden. Da diese Religion christlich-wissenschaftlich ist, kann sie nicht menschlichen falschen Auffassungen oder schwärmerischen Abirrungen angepaßt werden, sonst würde sie ihre Genauigkeit, ihre Beweisbarkeit verlieren.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist mit unerbittlicher Folgerichtigkeit, daß die Wirkung oder Schöpfung einer vollkommenen unendlichen Ursache oder eines vollkommenen unendlichen Schöpfers auch vollkommen sein muß. Auf der Grundlage dieser Folgerichtigkeit, nicht auf einer schwärmerischen Abweichung davon, vollbringen die Christlichen Wissenschafter die Werke der Heilung von Krankheit und der Überwindung der Sünde. Hinsichtlich dieses Verfahrens, das Christus Jesus bei seinem Wirken anwandte, schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 476 und 477 des christlich-wissentschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken".

Hieraus geht klar hervor, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft die göttliche Folgerichtigkeit veranschaulicht. Als das genaue Gleichnis, die genaue Widerspiegelung oder der genaue Ausdruck Gottes nimmt der Mensch unvermeidlich an Gottes Art teil, geradeso wie der Sonnenstrahl an der Art der Sonne teilnimmt. Diese göttliche Folgerichtigkeit lehrt uns Vollkommenheit von der Vollkommenheit herleiten. Weil Gottes Eigenschaften Güte, Gerechtigkeit und Harmonie sind, spiegelt der Mensch Gott in Güte, Gerechtigkeit und Harmonie wider. Für Vermutung oder Theoretisieren gibt es da keinen Raum.

Da dieses Folgern wissenschaftlich ist, ist es überaus praktisch. Wer es anwendet, kann die Wohltaten der Verheißung des Meisters (Joh. 14, 12) ernten: „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue, und wird größere als diese tun", d. h. alle, die seine Lehre, seine Mission und das von ihm bewiesene göttliche Gesetz verstehen, werden fähig sein, die Werke zu tun, die er tat. Die christlich-wissenschaftlichen Heilungen sind wie die von Christus Jesus vollbrachten das Ergebnis des wissenschaftlichen Verstehens der Wahrheit des Seins. Von dieser richtigen Grundlage schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 259): „Das christusgleiche Verständnis vom wissenschaftlichen Sein und vom göttlichen Heilen umfaßt als Basis des Gedankens und der Demonstration ein vollkommenes Prinzip und eine vollkommene Idee—einen vollkommenen Gott und einen vollkommenen Menschen".

Einem durch Krankheit, falschen Ehrgeiz, Charakterfehler oder Sünde scheinbar niedergedrückten Menschen bieten Annahme und Theoretisieren keine Hilfe. Er findet Hilfe nur in wissenschaftlichem Denken, in der göttlichen Folgerichtigkeit, die ihn ermächtigt, diese falschen Gedankenbilder und Anmaßungen zu verwerfen. Da sie nicht von Gott, der einzigen Ursache, ausgehen, sind sie keine tatsächlichen Wirkungen und haben nur ein Scheindasein. Die Christliche Wissenschaft stellt sie als unwirklich und unwahr bloß. Da sie kein Teil der Wirklichkeit sind, können sie durch die göttliche Folgerichtigkeit—vollkommene Ursache und vollkommene Wirkung, vollkommener Gott und vollkommener Mensch, vollkommenes Prinzip und vollkommene Idee, vollkommener Vater und vollkommener Sohn—überwunden werden. Mißklang jeder Art muß dem richtigen Folgern weichen, das auf dem Verständnis des wirklichen Daseins beruht, das die harmonische und wohltätige Widerspiegelung Gottes in sich schließt.

Angenommen, es handle sich um eine Schwierigkeit menschlicher Verwandtschaft. Dann ist die Aufgabe, „ein rechtes Gericht richten" zu lernen (Joh. 7, 24), d. h. man muß seinen Begriff sowohl von seinem Nächsten als auch von sich selber mit der göttlichen Folgerichtigkeit: vollkommener Gott und vollkommener Mensch in Übereinstimmung bringen. Wenn man also das wahre Selbst seines Mitmenschen so sieht, wie Gott es sieht, ihn so kennt, wie Gott ihn kennt, ihn so liebt, wie Gott ihn liebt—unpersönlich, unparteiisch, vorbehaltlos—und man intelligent dabei beharrt, kann kein Hindernis materiellen Denkens den berichtigenden Einfluß aufhalten oder die Kundwerdung einer harmonischen Lösung verhindern.

Liegt ein Versorgungsproblem vor, so ist auch hier der Vorgang wissenschaftlichen Folgerns das Gebet, das „viel vermag" (Jak. 5, 16). Was not tut, ist ein Verständnis des zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffenen Menschen und der unveränderlichen Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott. Es wäre z. B. gut, wenn einer, dem sich das Versorgungsproblem darbietet, über die Erfahrungen der Kinder Israel auf ihrem Zug von Ägypten zum gelobten Land nachdächte. Sie wurden trockenen Fußes durch das Rote Meer geführt; ihr Bedarf an Speise und Wasser und allem, was sie außerdem brauchten, wurde durch Gebetserhörung gedeckt. Diese Erfahrungen beweisen, daß die jenigen, die sich an Gott wenden, ungehinderten Zutritt zu Seiner Fülle haben. Das Erfassen dieser Wahrheit befähigt einen, „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" zu trachten, mit dem Ergebnis, daß einem „solches alles zufallen wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

In Elizabethan England Everyone Sang

THE WHOLE AGE was musical. The Queen set the fashion, but for many reasons it was the time for England to sing, and music of all kinds abounded. The hearty English countryman had always had his songs and still has them; but never before or since have Englishmen of the higher classes so flung away their reserve and yielded to the call of song. Music swept like a wave over the city, the court, and the houses of the nobility, as a natural expression of the spirit of the time. . . .

The spread of the fashion of music was greatly furthered by the emphasis upon it as a necessary part of the education of both sexes, especially among those who aspired to any gentility. William Byrd in his *Psalmes, Sonets, and Songs*, published in 1583, gives a succession of urgent reasons why everyone should learn to sing. Singing, he declares, is easily taught and quickly learned; it is "delightful to nature"; . . . it is the best of all means to secure a perfect pronunciation and make a good public speaker; it is the only way to discover a natural gift for song; it offers a musical pleasure to which that derived from no instrument is comparable; it affords a means of serving God, and the voice of man is chiefly to be employed to that end. Thomas Morley, in his *Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music*, which was published fourteen years after Byrd's book, goes even further, implying that a man who cannot read at sight and sing one of the parts in a harmony is half a boor. He tells how, after a banquet, a company were furnished by the hostess with parts for a song, and when one of the guests declared his inability to take part, the others began to ask one another in surprise where he could have been brought up. . . .

Certain kinds of songs often became associated with special occupations, as ballads with pedlars, catches with tinkers. . . .

Carters won a special name for whistling; apprentices in various crafts had their songs. It is said that a youth seeking employment could speak with confidence of a gift for singing, as one of his assets towards pleasing a master. With the prevailing rivalry of apprentices and the popularity of music, the master doubtless felt that a musical apprentice brought a distinct advertising value. There were for actual use also, besides these songs of trades, many hunting songs, dawn songs, evening songs, tavern songs, etc. Nicholas Breton's delightful lyric, "In the merry month of May," was sung first as a dawn song under the window of Queen Elizabeth during her visit to Kenilworth.—From "A Book for Shakespeare Plays and Pageants," by ORIE LATHAM HATCHER. (New York: Dutton.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 11-12 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1940

Milk Board Challenged For Open N. E. Market

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board was challenged by Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger of the University of Vermont today to throw open New England's milk market to free competition, to give the region's $150,000,000 dairy industry a chance to expand and modernize production and distribution for the benefit of the farmer, distributor, and consumer.

Called out of Vermont's pasture-combed hills to address the sixth annual conference of the New England Milk Dealers' Association in the Hotel Statler, Dr. Ellenberger contended that the pivot around which all problems in the milk industry revolve is "high prices," and that only through increasing consumption can prices be reduced and stability brought to the milk market.

Would Avoid "Freezing" Market

Dr. Ellenberger did not say specifically that the Massachusetts Control Board was stifling development of the dairy business by hampering the introduction of paper milk bottles, of two-, three-, and four-quart size, and lower over-the-counter prices as compared with delivered milk, even though the Board has been under fire from many other sources for its restrictive policies.

The Vermont expert did say plainly, however, that the solution of turbulent milk problems does not lie "in undue restrictive regulation of the competitive spirit," which, he said, is another term for "freezing the market."

His answer to the Control Board's action of setting a one-cent-a-quart additional cost upon milk sold in paper containers over that of bottled milk was "that all factors in the distribution picture should have the degree of responsibility and freedom necessary for advances in the light of newer developments promising to improve methods and practices and to decrease milk prices."

He warned against increasing prices to consumers as a blow against increasing consumption, since all available data show, he said, that the limited income of the times necessitates a shift to milk substitutes in canned form when family milk prices rise. The Board is now considering proposals to raise milk prices throughout Massachusetts by one cent a quart.

Along with other speakers at the conference, Dr. Ellenberger saw a definite need for more accord among the interested parties toward studying ways and means of helping the industry to become more efficient and serviceable. This service he held dependent upon the open-minded attitude of the industry toward newer methods, holding the promise of lower production and distribution costs.

More Consumption Needed

"Perhaps," he said to the dealers, "you may say the dairy problem is price, or margin of profit, or distribution costs, labor difficulties, over production, or lower returns to producers, or lack of appreciation for milk as a food. Yet, if you stop to analyze these problems, they will all be found to be bound together by the common problem, how to stimulate milk consumption."

Besides avoiding undue restriction on new materials and methods and keeping clear of higher prices, Dr. Ellenberger advised the dealers to co-operate in establishing an agency designed to obtain and maintain the confidence of consumers, perhaps by giving out the true facts about milk, including the cost of production and distribution.

The agency would serve jointly for producers and dealers as a clearing house to check information concerning each other's side of the industry. The University expert would thus dissipate the existent philosophy of distrust within the industry and replace it with good will and understanding.

The Vermont authority was followed on the platform by L. C. Anderson, Vice-President of the General Ice Cream Company, who discussed the Elwell system of retail milk delivery, which provides for ultimate daily delivery.

Prof. George F. Dow of the University of Maine divulged some interesting facts upon Maine's milk distribution. Highlight of the two-day conference will be the Round Table discussion this afternoon of all phases of milk marketing by leaders of the industry.

Many Harvard Men Ski Way to Classes

Harvard, snowed-in with all New England, took to skis today and went on with its regular routine. The students, for whom classes were still being held, woke up to see snowdrifts piled up in front of House doors. Several of those who ventured out did use such equipment. Many got to class only to find the professor absent. Others turned over and went back to sleep.

The more energetic students, however, were not sleeping. Nearly a hundred crowded into the Student Employment Office waiting for jobs shoveling—and scores obtained them. Others found an opportunity to fill in for absent clerical workers in the administrative offices. The rest amused themselves watching the fancy, new-fangled snow sweepers of the Maintenance Department get stalled like Russian tanks in the very drifts they were trying to sweep.

Aid Recipients Playing Beano To Be Reported

William G. O'Hare, Director of the City Welfare Department, announced today he will instruct his staff of social workers to be especially on the alert for any instances of welfare recipients playing "Beano" games.

Mr. O'Hare's statement followed a charge by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, in his letter to City Censor John J. Spencer proposing that all beano be banned in Boston, that "a great many women, some of whom are mothers of large families, and also welfare recipients," are playing the games.

The Police Commissioner's charge was seriously questioned by Mr. O'Hare at the City Council Appropriations Committee's hearing late yesterday on welfare allowances for 1940, when Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase tossed the subject into the discussion. He inquired of Mr. Hare whether or not Commissioner Timilty's charges are true.

"I don't see how people getting these small allowances could play beano," Mr. O'Hare responded. "There's not much leeway in the subsistence grants we give them. However, no one could handle 32,000 welfare cases, and answer your question definitely, Councilor."

"Couldn't you make some kind of check?" pursued Mr. Chase.

"Yes—if we had the money. We could 'spot check' our cases, if we believed there was a great diversion of funds going on."

"Couldn't you send social workers to beano games to see if there are any welfare recipients present?" Mr. Chase queried.

"We aren't detectives. And it is of course impossible to control absolutely the spending of the money. I'm not disputing Mr. Timilty's statement, but I don't see how welfare people could spend money on beano."

Social workers have not reported any practices of this type, Mr. O'Hare hinted. It appeared that the Welfare Department officials do not believe the practice is widespread among relief recipients. Action in such situations to persuade recipients not to play the game would be the usual duty of social workers anyway, it was pointed out.

Chief Defends 'Red Shirts' As Patriotic Body

James says group upholds religious freedom—Party system and graft must go, he states.

Discussing the situation which brought George F. Hurley, special investigator for the Dies Committee, to Boston to confer with the staff of the Harvard Crimson, whose report first disclosed to the public what was thought to be an anti-Roman Catholic organization, Edward Holton James of Concord, Mass. leader of the "Red Shirts"—officially "Yankee-American Action"—today denied any religious prejudices of any kind.

The Y. A. A. has, on the contrary, he stated, as part of its eight-point platform, the condition of religious freedom for all groups. It is against religious instruction, in the form of creeds, in public schools. And the public schools, as envisaged by the Y. A. A., would be centralized in a national system. Private schools would be abolished.

Ban On Selfish Minorities

The "Red Shirts" would suppress all organized minorities which "selfishly set themselves up as paramount to the Nation," minorities in the form of social, labor union, veteran, hyphenate-American, racial, or religious groups attempting to use pressure. Local police systems would be abandoned in favor of a national system under the direction of some competent person, as, for example, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—J. Edgar Hoover, explained Mr. James. The system would be "absolutely free from politics."

Arms and munitions, he said, would be taken out of the hands of the private manufacturer and produced by national authority. Culture, "the fundamental need of civilized people," would be assisted by a nation-wide network of theaters, orchestras, and recreational centers, making the fine arts available to persons of all ranks.

His group, he said, invited co-operation of labor and capital to aid in establishing a corporate state which would add to the Bill of Rights the right of every man to work. At all times, and everywhere, there would be work for all, and relief would be abolished. The two-party political system would have to go. It has had its day. The "reign of political racketeers must come to an end." The state would be supreme "because through it may be obtained the supreme good of the Nation."

Party System Assailed

The two-party system, said Mr. James, is more concerned with providing jobs for politicians than with the welfare of the Nation, and his organization condemns it with "its record of mediocrity, spoils, partisanship, inefficiency, and graft."

Those equipped to govern, the Y. A. A. designates, he said, as those who, without regard to party, will through action, at the pledge of their lives if necessary, demonstrate their concern for the welfare of the Nation.

The small group who constitute the Y. A. A., whose names, said Mr. James, are the concern only of the other members and of any persons interested in becoming members, and not the concern of the general public, include no students. The only Harvard student who ever belonged, he added, is the one who gave the story of their meetings in Phillips Brooks House, now forbidden to them, to the Harvard Crimson.

Beautiful Snow—Drive a Car?

By a Staff Photographer

Drifts Make Going Difficult

Girls of the Katherine Gibbs School cheer and giggle, perhaps because they do not happen to own the auto stranded on Marlborough Street, one of thousands abandoned all over Boston and its suburbs. Bottom: Gwendolyn Barrows tackles a drift on Clearway Street on her way to work.

Boston Has Great Fun In Digging Itself Out

A return to normalcy—and a speedy one—was the order of the early afternoon in downtown Boston as the City continued the huge task of hoisting itself out of the heaviest snowfall since 1934 by its bootstraps.

Crowds were extremely sparse in the financial and retail trading districts. Many of them were hurrying, apparently attempting to reach their place of business, and perhaps unaware that many stores and offices had closed their doors for the day, due as much to lack of business as lack of employees.

A spirit of co-operation was evident everywhere. Pedestrians exchanged cheery greetings or remarks as they squeezed past one another on narrow paths. Cars were pushed out with a cry of "Let's all lend a hand here for a minute!" A traffic cop, surveying tangled cars at a snow-bound intersection pleaded to the assembled crowd, "Will somebody tell me how I'm going to get this mess straightened out?" In Scollay Square, where a large gang was clearing up, there were good-natured shouts for a time-keeper, while orders flew back and forth, echoed, and re-echoed in several different languages.

Like Sunday Downtown

The downtown district had somewhat the appearance of a Sunday afternoon. Brilliant sunlight melted snow on roofs, window casements and marquees, adding falling snow and icicles overhead to the difficulties of foot travel through deep snow or narrow shoveled paths.

As late as noon, many of the smaller, connecting streets in the financial area appeared untouched by human footsteps, with snow depths ranging from a few inches to over six feet. And down past the Old State House on State Street, skiers whizzed past such obstacles as stalled trucks and taxis. Congress and Pearl Streets, carefully plowed down the middle, were completely deserted.

Stalled newspaper trucks seemed most prevalent of all. They appeared to have gone down fighting in drifts after making a valiant effort to get out late evening or early morning editions. Around Faneuil Hall, the market district showed little signs of life, although snow removal was proceeding rapidly. Dealers commented on the lack of incoming trucks and wondered how soon traffic conditions would free hundreds of vans bound for the markets with fresh produce.

Tunnel Waits for Cars—and Waits

Vehicles of all descriptions were lined up for at least a half mile in front of the entrance to Sumner Tunnel under Boston Harbor. Displaying unusual patience, drivers dozed as the lights flashed green and red, while not a car moved. Near by was a sedan with a pre-blizzard parking violation tag visible on its windshield.

Like many another person, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was forced to leave his car this morning at Kenmore Square, Boston, after it became stuck in a drift. The Governor drove in from Chestnut Hill in his own personal car, with his chauffeur sitting alongside.

On the way in, the Governor gave a lift to an Elevated motorman who was walking in to work and offered a ride to an elderly lady at Coolidge Corner, who turned it down. He also pushed several cars out of drifts.

At Kenmore Square, the Governor started to take the subway, but found so many people who were coming up out of Kenmore Square because they were unable to get a ride that he decided to walk to the State House himself. He was amply prepared for this as he had donned a high pair of Army boots before leaving his house.

Each Kept His Appointment

When the Governor arrived at the State House he found waiting for him the man with whom he had the first appointment today.

In a radio broadcast shortly after his arrival, the Governor advised State employees who could not reach the State House without considerable hardship, to remain at home.

According to George G. Hyland, City Commissioner of Public Works, the streets in downtown Boston are not expected to be clear until tomorrow morning. Washington and Tremont Streets are open, the Commissioner said, but in many places the Public Works Department has had to use hand labor in order to get the plowing equipment into certain streets.

Mr. Hyland estimated that there were 7,500 men working this morning at snow removal, of whom about 3,500 were classed as emergency help, hired because of the severity of the storm.

Hope to Get WPA Help

Acting Mayor William J. Galvin announced he had appealed to WPA authorities in Washington for permission to use local WPA labor to help in snow removal. Permission already has been granted by telephone, according to Mr. Galvin, but telegraphic confirmation is needed before WPA workers actually can be put to work at cleaning up snow-clogged streets.

If Washington agrees, City officials believe as many as 8,000 from the WPA rolls may be called temporarily. It was also reported from City Hall that 2,000 new snow shovels were purchased this morning to outfit emergency crews.

Between 35 and 40 per cent of the Boston Elevated system mileage was running at noon, officials of the system estimated. They reported that approximately 150 of the company's buses were stalled at various points around metropolitan Boston.

One of the Elevated's major obstacles was that a large number of their lines were blocked by stalled automobiles and busses. Reports were constantly coming in this afternoon of various surface lines going into operation for the first time since yesterday evening.

The last division of the Elevated's service expected to be put back on a normal basis, it was stated, will be the busses.

Frances M. McKeown of the State Public Utilities Commission, said officials of the three railroads serving Boston reported that they expected all trains to be operating normally by nightfall.

The operating condition of the three Boston railroads as reported this afternoon were:

Boston & Maine: regular through and suburban schedules expected to be resumed late this afternoon on an "all stops" but a "subject to delay" basis.

Boston & Albany: all suburban lines operating, with some delay due to clearing switches in South Station yards.

New Haven: all suburban lines operating, with through schedules subject to some delay; some delay both in clearing switches in South Station terminal yards.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague said that 90 per cent of the 2,000,000 piece average daily handling of mail was delivered today, despite the storm. Heavy duty trucks replaced light cars which were unable to buck drifts.

The blizzard came to an official end in Boston at 7:45 a. m. when the snow stopped falling, but its effects remained for snow ploughs and shovelers to remove in the hours to come. As the snow fall ceased, the sun also appeared, casting its brilliant rays over a whitened landscape.

The official United States Weather forecast for Boston and vicinity today is: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight. The New England forecast is substantially the same.

Wind Highest at 6:30 p. m.

The storm center, the Weather Bureau reported, this morning was 150 miles east of Nantucket and still headed out to sea. The center of the storm passed over Block Island and the southeastern section of Cape Cod. The worst of the storm passed Boston at approximately 8:30 p. m. last night.

The wind velocity of the storm reached its peak at about 6:30 p. m., when a gust of 60 miles an hour was recorded, according to the Yankee Network. The average gale force in Boston, the radio weather observer said, was between 30 and 40 miles an hour.

In Belmont, horses replaced motors when power-driven snowplows found it impossible to buck their way through drifts. The horses were found to be slower, but more dependable, in keeping streets open in high snow.

Sonja Offers New Artistry To Boston Ice Revue

A poll today of the thousands who were marooned in Boston last night when they came out from the 1940 Hollywood Ice Revue at Boston Garden probably would disclose a solid vote that Sonja Henie, Norway's "golden girl," was worth it.

The Ice Queen's subjects were there in full force, some straggling in well on toward the intermission—although the revue was held up a quarter of an hour to accommodate hundreds delayed in the early hours of the storm.

Again Sonja captivated Boston by her charm and superlative skill on the ice. She was most generous with encores and repaid the opening night's ovation, particularly in the tango with Stewart Reburn, with a show of enthusiasm that is the secret of her high position with the American public.

Flash of Color

Diminutive, a flash of color as she skims the ice, Sonja brings a new number to what is a revue of exceptional merit. In this she is the doll of an imaginative tale of a sweetmeats shop, surrounded by candy children, "gum drops," fantastic animals, Peter Pan and Puss-in-Boots.

For sheer artistry, however, the ballet, "Les Sylphides," was outstanding among the numbers. The adaptation of Chopin's music seemed peculiarly fitted to skating steps which were rhythmic and graceful. The exactly timed formations presented one of the finest skating exhibitions seen here in years. In this number and in the Rimsky-Korsakoff "Schéhérazade," Sonja shared honors with her new partner, Harrison Thomson.

Modern Interpretations

As contrast to this classic ballet style, spectators were treated to modern interpretations of the Boogie-Woogie as Harlem might do it. Mexican rhythms came with "South of the Border," the conga, the rhumba, and the carioca. In these Sonja swung into the flurry of skate-dancing with a technique quite unlike her customary dainty style. Her "polka" was another proof of her versatility and charm.

The revue is a gorgeous spectacle, staged and directed by Harry Losee, movie dance director, and carries with its ensembles of 65 skaters, the unmistakable stamp of Hollywood.

The Boston Garden engagement continues through Feb. 19.

Boston Garden announced that the management of the revue will honor tickets purchased for last night, but not used because the holders could not reach the Garden, with standing room at any of the remaining performances.

Larger Ships Brave Open Sea

With abatement of the storm in Boston today, some of the larger steamships that had been held in port up to 20 hours got under way and headed out to sea, but off shore the gale was still raging, according to radio reports received by shipping men.

Highland Light, at the tip of Cape Cod, reported the wind nor' nor'east and 50 miles an hour at 8 a. m. today. Nantucket Lightship reported the wind north and 54 miles.

Boston lightship, focal point for all ships entering this port, dragged seven-tenths of a mile off its station under the pounding of the heavy seas and the gale, it was learned today. Lighthouse officials said they believed the vessel could work back to its location without assistance. Mariners are warned to check their positions and not simply depend on the location of the lightship.

Bound for Savannah

The Ocean Steamship Company's City of St. Louis, bound for Savannah by way of New York, moved down stream shortly before 10 a. m. The freighter Chickasaw City sailed for Portland, Maine, and the steamer Nantucket of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, for Philadelphia. These were the first steamers to move in or out of Boston Harbor since early yesterday afternoon when the storm set in.

For the first time in the history of present methods of selling fresh fish—daily auctions at the Fish Pier, starting at 7 a. m. and usually concluding before noon—the New England Fish Exchange was closed today. With only a scattering of employees at the big pier, and seven-foot-high snow drifts blocking the pier completely, it was impossible to carry on normal work. Edmund L. Dunn, President of the Exchange, ordered the Exchange closed from his Winchester home.

Thursday is normally a busy day for the wholesale dealers at the pier, distributing fish for the retail business normally done on Fridays. Scarcity, due to difficulty of shipping fish out, is expected to tend towards higher prices at retail.

Rescue Missions

Coast Guard crews are busy with rescue missions, and the cutter Pontchartrain reached the side of the disabled Aztec, 50 miles southeast of Sandy Hook today. High seas were running but an attempt is being made to get a tow line aboard and bring the vessel into sheltered waters.

Not a single vessel arrived at Boston up to noon today, compared with a normal average of eight to ten craft. The Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines, which was scheduled to arrive from New York with passengers and cargo, is still at New York where she was held last night, but is expected to sail from New York for Boston. The Saint John, due to have sailed from Boston last night for New York, is still in Boston and is expected to sail tonight.

Gov. Vanderbilt Seeks Re-election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The possibility that Gov. William H. Vanderbilt might run for the United States Senate this fall, or even seek a place on the national ticket as Republican candidate for Vice-President, has been effectively quashed both by the Governor and his friends.

Barring unforeseen events, the Governor will be a candidate for re-election in November. In a recent speech he announced he would seek a second two-year term to complete the job already started. State Senator Fred C. Broomhead of Barrington has started the Vanderbilt re-election boom with a call to re-elect "one of the few Governors who has lived up to his campaign pledges."

WRUL Gets Permit To Go to 50,000 Watts

Permission to increase its power to 50,000 watts was granted today by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington to Station WRUL of the Worldwide Broadcasting Foundation in Boston. Operating four wave lengths in the short wave band for international reception, WRUL formerly radiocast with 20,000 watts.

Towboat Workers Get Cruise to Jobs

Snow upon the land was no blockade at sea, and the workers of the Boston Tow Boat Company had no excuse to stay at home this morning.

Out went the tug Thor, most appropriately, this being "Thor's Day" (Thursday) as the Norse legends would have it, and collected at the Sprague Pier, Weymouth, all the firm's employees living in that vicinity. They couldn't have got to work by road.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday. Colder tonight with the lowest temperature near 12 degrees; strong northwest winds diminishing on Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday; much colder tonight.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday, colder tonight.

Easiport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds and gales over south portion and strong northerly winds over north portion diminishing Friday; generally fair tonight and Friday, except snow squalls off the coast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	22	New Orleans	46	43
Chicago	26	25	New York	23	21
Denver	27	27	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	24	21
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	31	30
Los Angeles	52	51	San Francisco	49	49
Miami	45	45	Washington	26	25
Minneapolis	22	21			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 15.
B—Minimum, February 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:04 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Friday, 4:28 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 3:45 p. m.

One Judge Walks And Court Opens

Judge Frederick J. Dillon of the Suffolk Probate Court opened court only 15 minutes late today, after walking eight miles from his home in Jamaica Plain.

Having lost a couple of revolving doors and a pane of glass on the seventh floor, which let in a considerable portion of the blizzard, the new Court House in Pemberton Square was closed to all sessions except one. Eight jurors arrived for this session and thus completed the case in hand.

The police wagon, like taxicabs, found its progress snow-impeded. Prisoners whose cases were to be taken up in court had to walk there from the Charles Street Jail.

Emperor Honors American Teacher

The Emperor of Japan has bestowed the Imperial Decoration of the Blue Ribbon on Miss Annie Lyon Howe of Rochester, N. Y., according to word received here today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions via cablegram.

Miss Howe termed herself "at a loss for words." But those who know Miss Howe's educational activities are not so surprised, for she has spent 37 years as a Christian educator in Japan. To her training school in Kobe came children from the highest families in Nippon. And to her kindergarten there came even more youngsters.

During Miss Howe's regime, the kindergarten graduated 1,064 pupils, and the training school 270, for which service the Tokyo Government officially recognized her services on five different occasions.

Mis Howe is a native of Brookline, Mass., and retired from active service in the Far East in 1928, although she is still known as the "mother of Christian kindergartens in Japan." The two institutions which she founded in Kobe have since become among the finest of their kind in Japan.

Cape Cod Canal Traffic Growing

Marine traffic through the Cape Cod Canal is increasing steadily, with 763 vessels using the waterway during January, compared with 739 vessels in the corresponding month a year ago, according to the Boston office of the United States War Department Engineers, in charge of the Canal.

Foot Transportation Shows Gains

Suburban Boston came to work today principally afoot, and, judging by the banter as this army converged on main arteries into the city, enjoyed the experience.

Commuters awoke to find train service demoralized; suburban surface cars and busses non-existent. The radio warned motorists not to bring their cars to the city as streets already were jammed with cars abandoned last night during the storm and these were hampering the work of the snow removal crews.

Driving in was an adventure whether the route lay from Malden, or on the other side of the city, out Needham way. Few streets in the outlying towns were plowed because the continuous snowfall during the night and the drifting mounds prevented night-shift removal.

When a path was cleared, however, this generally resulted in the carving out of one lane. There ensued numerous traffic jams as cars approached from opposite directions. Driving technique demanded skilfull backing or bucking a drift to make an impromptu "siding" in order to pass.

Coming in from Needham, the best route, it was learned by the "trial and error" method, was a serpentine in Beacon street, then impassable drifts just below Boston College campus above the Reservoir; a cross-cut to Longwood Cricket Club and in Boylston Street, using each of the "one way" sides alternately by blocks; then a real traffic snarl at Boylston and Brookline Avenue where an army of shovel men were speeding up snow removal; then in to Kenmore at a crawl in order not to jeopardize pedestrians who walked in the street because sidewalks had not been plowed.

Nearer the city the foot crowd increased. Office workers plodded along, some equipped for a stormy morning and others apparently unmindful of the need of North Pole gear. Skiers were not unusual; in fact, around Kenmore station more than a dozen steered a course between cars and pedestrians. At that junction the subway was jammed. This service, it had been announced earlier over the radio, was uninterrupted.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulric, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Pack Up Your Troubles," 1:45, 5:05, 8:15; "20,000 Men a Year," 3:40, 6:50, 10:00.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in City in Darkness," 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Too Busy to Work." Also "Wuthering Heights."

Exeter—
"Metropolitan" 2:10, 5:10, 8:10; "Remember," 3:55, 6:35, 9:40.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Balalaika." Fenway: 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. Paramount: 10:50, 2:30, 6:00, 9:35. Also "Earl of Chicago." Fenway, 1:10, 4:35, 8:10. Paramount: 9:20, 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirely. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. March of Time, 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," with the Jones Family. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Slightly Honorable." 9:20, 12:05, 3, 6, 9; "Raffles." 10:49, 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Money to Burn," with James Russell and Lucille Gleason. 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Hidden Enemy," with Warren Hull. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage: Buck & Bubbles, Curley Clemens & His Rodeo Rangers, Valentine Fox & Buttons. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

State—
"Slightly Honorable," 12:05, 3, 6, 9; "Raffles," 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:35.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Mont St. Michel," "Radio Blockade," Ted Husing's "Aqua Rhythm," "Remember When?" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Remember the Night?" with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 3:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 10:05, a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
"Dancing Co-ed" 10:25, 1:25, 5, 8:25; "The Old Maid." 9, 12, 3:15, 6:40, 10.

Telepix Cinema—
"Information Please"; "Nassau"; "Top-notch Tennis"; Birds of the Western Hemisphere; "Alpine Skiing"; cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

University—
"Gulliver's Travels." 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Feature Length Cartoon; Fay Bainter in "Our Neighbors, The Carters," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Joe and Ethel Turn Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy, Billie Burke, and Harry Langdon. Daily except Sundays, at 2, and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

'Katia' and Mlle. Darrieux

The Arts in Boston

At the Fine Arts Theater, where attention was recently directed to a French film account of an episode in the reign of Catherine the Great, another period of the Russia of the Czars is now under consideration in "Katia." This time the story takes place during the reign of Alexander II, with John Loder to portray the Czar and with Danielle Darrieux as the Princess Catharine Dolgoruki who became his morganatic wife and was about to be crowned empress when he was assassinated.

The film, which comes from France, has been handsomely photographed and in general is an elaborate production, with a large cast and some first rate French acting. Mlle. Darrieux gives an attractive performance as the Princess who is changed from vigorous opposition to the Romanoffs by the informality of the Czar when he visits her home, renews her acquaintance with him when he comes to the school where she is a pupil, is presented at court, is genuinely attracted to him, and seeks through him to win political reforms for the Russian people.

But there is more surface than depth to the story, which derives from a novel by the Princess Marthe Bibesco. Alexander II, as he is set forth by Mr. Loder, is a pleasant but hardly stirring figure, and the Czarina, played by Marie Helene Daste, seems to be mainly a theatrical character.

There is more vigor in some of the minor roles: the Parisian, for instance, of Aimos, during an interlude in the French capital; or General Potopoff of the Russian court, done by Marcel Carpentier; or Prince Dolguruki briefly enacted by Marcel Simon.

The photography is at its best in some of the outdoor scenes. Maurice Tourneur has directed in workmanlike fashion, but he has made a pictorially attractive film rather than an emotionally moving one. E. F. M.

Reviews Tomorrow

Reviews of yesterday's concerts—the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler and the chamber music concert of the Youth Series at Jordan Hall—will be published in the Amusements Page tomorrow.

Picture of Fawn Wins Salon's Cup

Mounted photographs of many descriptions yesterday filled the main hall of the New England Museum of Natural History as judges viewed the 233 entries in the first annual Boston International Salon of Nature Photography.

The contest attracted more than 700 entries from all over the world, including countries at war, and countries as far off as New Zealand. They were divided into five general grouping, scenic, ethnological—that is people, zoological, botanical, and technical, namely, lightning storms and weather conditions.

The winners picked yesterday were: "Yosemite Valley Storm," by Ansel Adams, of San Francisco, Calif., in the scenic group; "If I Were King," a picture of a Chinese coolie, by Francis Wu, of Hong Kong, China, in the ethnological group; "Aerial Battle," a picture showing a hummingbird chasing a bee, by Frank Pagan, of Wellsboro, Pa., in the zoological group and a series of three pictures showing a Venus flytrap plant capturing and closing over a fly, by Leon Keinigsberg, of Chicago, Ill., in the botanical group.

Each of these were awarded a silver medal by Bradford Washburn, Chairman of the Salon Committee, Franklin I. Jordan, of the American Photographic Publishing Company, and Edward S. Wood, Jr., instructor in geography at Harvard, who acted as judges.

The grand prize, a challenge cup, went to H. H. Sheldon of Bend, Ore., for his picture "Esprit des Bois," a close-up picture of a fawn's head.

Museum officials announce that the contest entries will remain on exhibition through Feb. 26.

Workmen Busy For Flower Show

Construction work for the sixty-ninth Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have shifted into high gear as workmen begin the job of building the 170 different displays which will make this year's show the most colorful ever staged. Less than a month remains before the doors of Mechanics Building in Boston are swung open on March 11 to admit the 100,000 patrons who are anticipated to visit the exhibit.

Meanwhile, in more than 100 greenhouses from Maine to California, many plants, bulbs, trees and shrubs are being nursed so that they will all flower by March 11. No matter what the weather, full-flowered June must smile for the Flower Show. Accordingly, the most skilled horticulturists are now busy defying the calendar.

This year's show presents many unusual problems for Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager. For example, one display alone has required more than a year's work. It will fill the entire area of Grand Hall, which can seat 10,000 persons.

Navahos Cash In on Clay

HOLBROOK, Ariz. (AP)—Navaho Indians are getting income from an unexpected source. A deposit of clay on their reservation, valuable in petroleum refining, is being mined under a royalty agreement.

CHECK THE FACTS

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BAKED BEANS	FINAST Oven Baked	2 28 oz TINS	23c
BROWN BREAD	FINAST	2 1 LB TINS	23c
FINAST KETCHUP		2 14 oz BOTS	25c
H. O. OATS	QUICK COOKING PKG		11c
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR	44 oz PKG		23c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		3 8 oz TINS	25c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		2 1 LB TINS	27c
PALMOLIVE SOAP		3 BARS	17c
DEL MONTE FRUIT SALAD		30oz TIN	25c
RED HEART DOG FOOD		3 TINS	25c
EVANGELINE MILK		4 TALL TINS	27c
FRIEND'S BEANS	OVEN BAKED	2 28 oz TINS	25c
B&M BAKED BEANS		2 28 oz TINS	25c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD		4 oz JAR	10c
OXYDOL	FOR WHITER CLOTHES	2 LGE PKGS	39c
COOKIES	FINAST -- HONEY RAISIN, HERMITS, VANILLA SUGAR	2 LBS	23c

Down to Business at the Top

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Suzanne Stabern Graham

Boston department store sales manager one of leading women executives in the United States.

Schoolteachers for Executives

Schoolteachers will perhaps be surprised to hear that their career is a good background for executive work in a department store.

But that is what one of America's leading woman executives, Mrs. Suzanne Stabern Graham, sales manager of Gilchrist's in Boston, believes. Mrs. Graham taught school herself for four years in her home town of Helena, Mont., following her graduation from college.

"A good background or knowledge of teaching principles is of great value," Mrs. Graham declared in an interview today. "Every executive has to be a good teacher. He may not know he is using teaching methods, but certainly every executive has teaching ability. It is willingness to show someone else how something should be done, thus helping that person to develop. A good teacher is one who makes himself unnecessary as soon as possible, so that his subordinates develop initiative and the ability to make their own decisions without constant reference to him.

"In other words, success as a teacher or an executive means the ability to teach certain principles so that they may be applied in practical situations. That's why I think the measure of a good executive lies in the accomplishments of all subordinates whose work he supervises, rather than in his individual output."

Mrs. Graham received her business training in a year's postgraduate study at the Prince School of Store Service Education (a graduate school of Simmons College) in Boston. She already had an interesting background that colorfully supplemented her teaching experience. She took a strong interest in the feminist movement while in college and an active part in the campaign for woman's suffrage in Montana, even had a small part in helping elect Montana's Jeannette Rankin, first woman elected to the United States Congress.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Feb. 16

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m., Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25.m.

Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Opera Selections; Rosita Jemma Wade, 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—7:30, p. m., Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.2 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m., News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m., Up to the Minute Talks (English); DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m., Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—9:45 p. m., News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m., News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m., News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Bermuda Plans Canning Plant To Meet Needs

Foreign Trade Flashes

Equipment for a canning plant to be established in Bermuda by the Government there is being purchased in the United States, and the plant is expected to be functioning by the middle of March, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Plans call for canning home-grown vegetables, and the appropriation for the initial stocks of vegetables from native farmers, is to become a revolving fund. When the first lot of canned vegetables is sold the money derived will be used to buy further fresh vegetables for canning.

Sugar Production

Sugar production in the Netherlands is to be increased with Government support, apparently to build up reserve stocks of sugar in case imports should be interrupted by the war, the Bureau reports. Under the Government program, production of subsidized beet sugar will be increased by 55,000 metric tons, to a total of 275,000 tons.

Use for Herring Oil

Possibility of using herring oil for human food and in the production of soap and paints is being studied in laboratories of Iceland, the Bureau reports. Experiments have indicated that it should be possible to utilize this oil in the manufacture of margarine, but the problem of preserving margarine so made has not yet been solved, the officials state.

Plastics From Coffee

Plastics from coffee is the objective of experiments about to be made in Brazil, according to the Bureau. A small plant has been purchased, the equipment for which will be bought in the United States, where experiments will be made. The process, invented and developed in the United States, is reported capable of being developed along economic lines for commercial purposes.

Sponsors for the Brazilian project claim that a 132-pound bag of coffee will produce 99 pounds of plastic material and about 1¼ gallons of oil, and that this plastic material produces a satisfactory plastic when mixed with rubber, carnauba wax, or certain other materials. The oil, it is claimed, can be used successfully in production of soap, paints and wood preservative. The coffee plastic is claimed to be noninflammable, highly resistant to acids, alkalies, compounds, oils, and fruit acids and that it can be worked and polished.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
7:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art. (11.73mc-25.6m and 13.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Guards Against Forest Fires Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H.

In order to provide extra protection against forest fires this spring, resultant from the large amount of hurricane-felled trees in the woods and the dry conditions that are expected, Edward Banfield of the Boston office of the U. S. Forest Service has been sent to New Hampshire to assist the forest service agencies, according to H. Phil Brandner, director of the U. S. Forest Service

Mr. Banfield will take over the duty of furnishing fire-fighting agencies with up-to-the-minute information on forest fire dangers. He will maintain a constant vigil over the moisture and dryness in the forests of the State and will classify the hazard each day.

Bay Counties Keep Pace In Manufacturing

Middlessex and Suffolk Counties, rated seventeenth and eighteenth in value of products manufactured in the peak prosperity year 1929 compared with the rest of the Nation's 3,070 counties, retained their respective positions in 1937, according to figures released by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins.

Based on an analysis made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the biennial census of manufactures, the report shows comparative figures for 1929; for 1933, the turning point of the depression; and for 1937, the latest year for which figures are available.

In 1929 the value of products manufactured in Middlesex County was in round numbers $682,000,000. In 1933 the figure had fallen to $349,000,000—a drop of 48.9 per cent. In 1937 the figure bounded back to $529,000,000—a gain from low of 51.7 per cent.

Suffolk County produced products valued at $642,000,000 in 1929 and dropped to $303,000,000 in 1933—a loss of 52.9 per cent. By 1937 the total value of products manufactured had climbed back to $447,000,000, showing a gain from low of 47.6 per cent.

Only other New England counties appearing in the first 25 in the value of manufactured products were Worcester, Mass., twenty-first, and Essex, Mass., twenty-fifth. Hartford County, Conn., was thirty-seventh.

Teachers' College Visited

The special legislative commission studying Teachers' Colleges visited the Lowell Teachers' College yesterday on a tour of all nine institutions, before it makes its report to the Legislature. The study is being made following the Governor's proposal to abandon four of the colleges. This suggestion was rejected by the Legislature.

Hartford Setting the Stage For Coming of Food Stamps

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15—With bankers co-operating, welfare officials enthusiastic, and farmers skeptical, the Federal Government's famous Stamp Plan for the distribution of surplus agricultural commodities is coming to Hartford.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace chose Hartford for operation of the plan some weeks ago. Theodore J. Wilson, representing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, is in Hartford to set up the machinery The plan goes into action about the first of March.

Orange stamps will be offered for sale to relief recipients, at the rate of $1 to $1.50 a week for each member of the family. These are good for purchases of anything the grocer sells, except tobacco and alcoholic beverages. Along with the orange stamps each buyer will receive blue stamps, free, 50 cents worth of blue stamps for each dollar spent for orange stamps. Blue stamps can be turned over to the grocer in exchange for foods on the "surplus list."

The grocer who gets the stamps turns them in at his bank. Eventually he gets a check from the FSCC office in Boston. Thus the co-operation of the banks is an essential link. This week the Hartford Clearing House Association voted to indorse the stamp plan and pledged the "full co-operation" of the banks.

Farmers, while not directly concerned in the operation of the plan, are naturally concerned. In the past year or two they have counted on the Surplus Commodities Corporation to remove surplus quantities from the local market. These purchases have been shipped out of Connecticut, for the most part, and distributed to relief recipients elsewhere. Now they fear the surpluses of local products may be allowed to remain on the market, while surplus commodities from some other region are distributed to relief families through the stamp plan.

Charge Illegal

That small charge for insurance which some laundries and dry-cleaning establishments have been showing on their bills is illegal, State Insurance Commissioner John C. Blackall notified 400 of these firms in Connecticut this week.

"Certain dry cleaners and launderers," he said, "have been in the habit in billing customers of dividing the bill so that it appears a small amount is for insurance, and the balance for services rendered. In some instances the existence of an insurance policy has been doubtful.

"Even where a policy exists, it is apparent that this method of submitting the items more or less constitutes the cleaner or launderer as a collector of premiums. This practice should be discontinued."

Waterman Resigns

Superintendent Chester A. Waterman resigned this week as head of the Norwich State Hospital and brought to a quiet close a controversy over his institution which has been in the headlines much of the time since adjournment of the last General Assembly session. No explanation was given for the resignation, except that it was "voluntary."

A special commission appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin criticized the hospital in a formal report and questioned whether Dr. Waterman was "personally equipped" to be its superintendent.

Pollution Issue

For 300 years Connecticut has been devising ways to pollute its streams, Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, director of the State water Commission, told conservationists at New Haven, and "it cannot be expected that we will be able to clean them up overnight."

General Wadhams, United States Army retired, is the man charged by law with regulation of stream pollution. The State Water Commission has made tremendous progress through installation of sewage treatment plants by many of the state's larger municipalities. Yet streams are still not clean enough.

Cleaning up the streams is fundamentally an economic problem, General Wadhams told conferees at a meeting sponsored by the Connecticut Forest and Park Association.

Quincy Proposes New Trade School

The first official indication that Quincy may start construction of a $200,000 Trade School under a PWA grant sometime during the year was given Monday when Mayor Thomas S. Burgin declared that he would include in his budget recommendations for sufficient funds to have architects prepare preliminary plans for the school addition.

School department reports state the waiting lists of students desiring to study trades are triple the facilities available. School officials have recommended a school addition devoted to teaching trades but Mayor Burgin has steadfastly maintained until yesterday that the cost entailed was beyond the financial abilities of the city at this time.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 235 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston — Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford — First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Series of programs, Feb. 15, 16, and 17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—March 11-16, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester — Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.
Worcester—Sunday, March 3, 1:45 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Feb. 17, March 30, 12:15 p. m., March 9, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m. WCAX, 1200kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc. (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m).

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, March 10, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5J, 9.607mc (31.22m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

MID-WINTER MEMBERSHIP 3 MONTHS $6 YMCA 316 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON, MASS.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Eastern Dog Show	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Talks; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	"Melodic Moods"
7:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	"Melodic Moods"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	Musical Americana: choir and orchestra	George Jessel Celebrity Program: guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Housing talk
8:15	"Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30					Minstrels
8:45					American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Concert	"Good News of 1940"; Edward Arnold, m. c.; Fanny Brice; Hanley Stafford; orchestra	"The War at Sea"; Cong. Patman, Texas; Col. Robert R. McCormick, talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15					
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Is There a Revolution in the Arts?"			Boston College Law School Alumni Dinner
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Marlene Dietrich; Frank Albertson; orchestra	Col. Robert R. McCormick, talk	Boston College Law School Alumni Dinner
10:15	H. Horlick's Orch.	Blue Barron's Orchestra		News Service	Boston College Law
10:30	Sports; news			Henry Weber's Orch.	School Alumni Dinner
10:45	Music; weather				
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Foreign News	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30		"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn; comedy songs, patter	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning		News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Listen to the Band		"Musical Roundup"		"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"; Don McNeill, m. c.; soloists; orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30			"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"; sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Highlights, Halftones	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	Music; sketch	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	Philharmonics
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama	Hawaiian Villagers	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Music Appreciation Hour	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Harvard - Radcliffe debate on the Streit Plan as a Basis for the Next Peace	Western Serenade
3:15	Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Variety Program	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Organ Concert
4:00	"Interview Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Religious program	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	College choir	"Consolaire"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Teddy Powell's Orchestra: Winter sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Studio program
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:45		"Dinner Dance"	"Leaders in Dance Time"		Song recital
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	"This Amazing America"; quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:15		Carson Robison and His Buckaroos		Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30					Variety Musicale
8:45					Variety Musicale
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"First Nighter"; dramatization	"What Would You Have Done?"; quiz show	"Cavalcade of Hits"; orchestra; soloists	B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30				Network program	
9:45				Network program	
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama	National Defense Day Program: speakers	Network program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra	National Defense Day Program: speakers	Network program	News Service	Clarence Williams' Or.
10:30			"Behind the Headlines"; Human Nature in Action	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45				Griff Williams' Orch.	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Benny Burton's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Benny Burton's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	V. F. W. "Hello America" program	Memphis Salutes the Byrd Expedition	MacFarland Twins' Or.	"Day's End"
11:45				MacFarland Twins' Or.	News Service

Commerce and Finance

Home Building in 1939 Highest in Years; Further Rise Seen

Business and Industry

Bankers, Says Lutz, Living In House of Cards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If American banks go through another such experience as that of 1933, the public will demand—and will get—governmental banking, according to Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers' Association.

Speaking at the association's mid-winter trust conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here, Mr. Hanes explained, however, that the A. B. A. had plans for putting the American private banking structure on such a sound basis that it would avoid the "fiasco" of seven years ago. The association already has $248,000 of the $250,000 necessary to finance its fact-finding program this year, while the remaining $2,000 has been pledged, he said.

"This is a program of study and education," Mr. Hanes declared. "It is one which we hope will put private banking on such a sound and constructive and useful plane that there will be no need for any other type of banking. This really is our answer to the controlled economy boys who says that private chartered banking is not doing the job and that, therefore, the Government must take over the credit functions of the country. I say to you that we are determined that in America, private chartered banking shall do this job."

The more than 800 delegates to the convention also heard Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University, declare that American trust bankers were "living in a house of cards" and that the recent tremendous increase in the national debt would "subject us to a degree of Governmental interference with and manipulation of the money market that will have serious and undesirable repercussions on business in general and on the outlook for financial institutions in particular."

Professor Lutz predicted that the present statutory budget limit of $45,000,000,000 would be raised and that budget balancing and debt reduction would probably be postponed by American rearmament and perhaps by financial participation in the European conflict. He also saw continuation of the New Deal theory that business needs the stimulus of Federal Credit extension.

Trade Opportunities Rise 67 P. C. Due To War, Bureau States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The European war has increased by 67.1 per cent the foreign trade opportunities passed on to business men by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

James W. Young, director, reported that in the last four months of 1939, foreigners sent him 122,472 inquiries about purchase of American goods which were relayed to American businessmen. In the similar period of 1938, the number of such inquiries was 73,296.

"The impact of the war," Mr. Young said, "left many exporters bewildered and confused. Rapidly shifting foreign exchange regulations, import license requirements, embargoes placed by certain countries on shipments to others, passage of the Neutrality Act, the opening of new markets for goods in some cases and the closing of them in others, all added to this bewilderment and confusion.

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," Mr. Young said, "has dispelled a large part of this confusion."

Food Stamp Plan Raises Buying Power

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. Y.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation said the nation's first food stamp experiment has added $713,483 to the grocery purchasing power of Rochester's needy in nine months.

Since the plan was inaugurated here last May 16, $2,140,449 worth of food stamps has been disbursed. Of this amount $1,426,966 was expended by relief clients for orange stamps which are good for any item on the shelves of participating grocers.

With each $1 orange stamp purchased, the FSCC gives 50 cents worth of blue stamps which are good only for commodities designated as surplus. Approximately 80 per cent of the 13,000 persons eligible are participating.

Utilities Power Would Sell Stock Of Indianapolis Unit

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Holly indicated that he would sign an order authorizing the trustees of the Utilities Power and Light Company, $80,000,000 unit of U. P. and L.

Roger Q. White, attorney for trustee Charles True Adams, asked the court's permisison to sell 645,980 shares of the Indianapolis common stock to a group of eastern underwriters for $14,850,000. Approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission would be necessary before the shares could be sold.

The presentation of the order was the second phase of the utilities Power and Light reorganization under the Atlas plan. The first provided for the sale of all the common stock of the Newport Electric Company, Newport, R. I.

The Atlas plan calls for the sale of all voting stock in all properties within two years, thus converting the U. P. and L. from a holding company into an investment company.

Willard L. King, representing holders of common stock, said he would appeal from the order relating to the Indianapolis company if Judge Holly signed it.

Canada May Issue Small Investment Bonds for Public

OTTAWA (CP)—With the first loan of the second great war now in the hands of the Canadian public, the Government is considering the issuing of some form of small investment bonds or certificates offering a continuous opportunity to small investors.

A promise that this procedure would be instituted was given by Finance Minister J. L. Ralston when he gave a public address Jan. 21 expressing satisfaction at the manner the first war loan was received.

It is understood the Government may adopt a system whereby war savings certificates in denominations as low as $5 or $10 may be purchased at postoffices by those whose means do not permit them to participate in larger issues.

These certificates would be sold at a slight discount and redeemed at par after a certain period, thus providing a small profit to the holder.

Details of the allotments by which the first war loan of $200,000,000 was distributed among Canadian investors may be announced shortly. The issue was oversubscribed more than 50 per cent and in the allotments the Finance Minister said he would favor the small investor.

January Good Market Month For U.S. Cotton

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Government reports disclosed that January was one of the best marketing months for American cotton in recent years.

A total of 1,756,771 bales moved into export markets and into domestic consumption channels. This volume compared with 1,459,415 bales in December and 887,646 in January of last year.

Exports amounted to 1,026,628 bales, or the largest monthly total since November, 1935, while domestic consumption totaled 730,143 bales, or the largest monthly total since March, 1937, when 776,942 were consumed.

Exports Rise

Exports during the six months ended January 31 were reported by the Census Bureau at 4,161,043 bales compared with 2,191,881 bales in the corresponding period a year ago. Domestic consumption for the six months ended January 31, 1940, totaled 4,041,845 bales compared with 3,396,840 bales in the corresponding six months period of the 1939 marketing season.

Agriculture Department officials said factors contributing to the increased foreign sales and domestic consumption included conditions arising out of the war, the government's export subsidy program and a shortage of reserve stocks of American cotton in European countries at the beginning of the current season.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during January totaled 730,143 bales of lint and 91,057 bales of linters, compared with 652,695 and 104,687 for December last, and 598,132 and 65,622 for January last year.

Cotton on hand January 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,776,931 bales of lint and 438,053 of linters, compared with 1,859,664 and 406,048 on Dec. 31 last, and 1,630,427 and 354,434 on Jan. 31 last year.

Imports Drop

In public storage and at compresses, 13,206,819 bales of lint and 128,604 of linters, compared with 14,581,642 and 166,110 on Dec. 31 last, and 14,757,627 and 114,499 on Jan. 31 last year.

Imports during January totaled 8,717 bales, compared with 9,667 in December last, and 12,280 in January last year.

January exports were 1,026,628 bales of lint and 31,450 of linters, compared with 806,720 and 24,992 during December last, and 289,514 and 18,319 during December last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 22,872,014, compared with 22,777,936 during December last, and 22,496,544 during January last year.

C. I. T. Concludes Private Borrowing

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Investment Trust Corp., has concluded a new private borrowing of $30,000,000 from two insurance companies, $20,000,000 for a seven-year period at 2 per cent, and $10,000,000 for a three-year period at 1 per cent.

The new loans make the company's total indebtedness $90,500,000, the balance consisting of $52,500,000 of 1¾ per cent notes due 1943-1945 and $8,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures due Nov. 1, 1946.

Your Income Tax

No. 13

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used for professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

Home Building Expansion Should Continue in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In spite of the fact that residential construction last year was at a high for the past decade, the Standard Statistics Company concludes in a current analysis of building prospects that further expansion lies ahead.

More new homes were provided for American families in 1939 than in any other of the past ten years. Preliminary government estimates place the number of non-farm dwelling units constructed at 450,000, compared with 350,000 in 1938 and a depression low of 59,000 in 1934.

The 1939 rate of construction is not abnormally high in view of the annual gain of about 400,000 families in this country. On the contrary, it probably did not equal the increase in the number of families plus the necessary replacements.

Yet, though the level of residential construction last year was moderate and though new housing construction during the 1930's was insufficient, some observers question whether there will be further expansion in residential construction in 1940.

Many Repossessed Homes

The uncertainties created by the war, the possibility that costs may rise further, and the static level of rents are all cited as adverse factors. The high proportion of speculative building of one-family houses and the increasing amount of apartment-house construction are cited as indications that the uptrend in residential building is about to be reversed.

Thousands of repossessed homes acquired by financial institutions and the Federal Government during the depression still overhang the market and compete with new housing for the prospective home purchasers' dollars.

The majority opinion, nevertheless, is that there will be some expansion in residential construction this year. The higher level of business activity expected, the declining foreclosure rate, the low interest rate available to private builders, and the virtual certainty that the Federal Government's slum-clearance program will call for a substantially increased number of projects in 1940—all these must be regarded as favorable portents.

Adequate Housing

In the long run, of course, the controlling factor in residential construction is the existence of adequate facilities to house the conditions play a large part in determining what consitutes adequate facilities.

In hard times, families double up or accept inferior quarters. When business improves, families undouble or attempt to find better quarters. Yet, since shelter is an absolute essential, regardless of economic conditions, the smaller the number of housing units in relation to the number of families, the better the foundation for a building boom.

A study of housing published by the Department of Commerce last year indicated that the number of housing units available at the end of 1938 was smaller than the number of non-farm families. This was the first time that there had been an actual urban housing deficiency since the years 1922-1924. More light on this situation will be available after the 1940 census is completed.

Families Merge

That there should be vacant dwellings in almost every community despite more families than dwelling units appears somewhat anomalous at first glance. The explanation, of course, lies in the depression practice of two or more families living in a single apartment or one-family house.

Obviously, families will continue to live together unless their incomes increase enough so that they can afford separate homes. The fact that the ratio of families to homes is now the highest since the building boom of the 1920's is not in itself sufficient to assure an increase in residential construction, but it does provide a favorable background for an increase.

As compared with the situation in the early 1920's, this country now has a formidable unemployment problem, taxes on real estate have risen, and construction costs are higher. On the other hand, the Federal Government has become a vital factor in the housing picture and through at least two of its agencies, the FHA and the USHA, is now directly involved in almost half of all residential building. In the 1920's the Federal Government did not participate directly in housing.

More than one-third of all residential units last year were insured by the FHA, and nearly one-ninth of all units were built directly by the USHA. There is, of course, a very sharp distinction between their functions. USHA is a slum-clearance program designed to construct new housing for persons who cannot afford to pay so-called economic rents. FHA is an insurance program designed to reduce the home builder's cost of borrowing mortgage money and to diminish the risk of the lending institution in housing investmets.

The initial Congressional authorization for the USHA was approved in 1937, but actual construction did not get under way until the fall of 1938.

The present authorized program permits loans totaling $800,000,000 by the federal Government to municipal non-profit organizations to use in replacing present slums with modern sanitary dwellings for families in the low-income groups. The official definition is that such families are those with incomes of $1,100 or less annually. The local authority must contribute 10 per cent of the total cost of the project.

The dollar value of USHA projects included in the Dodge award totals for the two years 1938 and 1939 was only $175,169,000 or an average of about $3,400 per dwelling unit. In estimating the contribution of the USHA to the Dodge awards in 1940, this figure—which represents the approximate actual construction cost—should be borne in mind.

Many of the more optimistic estimates on the volume of USHA awards in 1940 have been mistakenly based on the total funds available, overlooking the substantial expenditures to be made for land, slum demolition, and other purposes not reflected in building contract awards.

It appears reasonable to estimate that contract awards for publicly-financed slum-clearance projects in the 37 Eastern states in 1940 may be about $100,000,000 greater than in 1939.

Building Costs

Undoubtedly a very sharp rise in building costs such as occurred in 1937 would put a temporary damper on residential construction. Yet the fact remains that the reduction in costs in 1938, from 1937, was slight, that rents also declined slightly; that the level of industrial activity was markedly lower; and yet, somehow in defiance of old axioms, residential construction did increase, and by an amount greater than the USHA awards.

The conclusion is inescapable that lower interest rates and the pressure of the housing shortage were responsible. As long as these two factors are present, therefore, a bearish attitude toward residential building prospects is not warranted.

With so large a proportion of present construction in the form of either apartments or single-family homes for sale or rent, the intermediate trends in residential construction will probably continue sensitive to business activity.

If the present decline in industrial production should turn out to be as extensive as the decline in the latter part of 1937 and the early months of 1938, the effect on residential construction would probably be similar. In the early part of 1938, awards for residential construction were running below the corresponding months of 1937.

Production Outlook

However, it is not expected that industrial production will decline to the same extent as in the winter of 1937-38. As long as the war continues, a marked recession in business activity is unlikely, and for the year as a whole a level of production somewhat higher than in 1939 is expected.

Total residential contract awards in 1939, as reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation for the 37 Eastern states, amounted to $1,334,272,000. Since public slum clearance programs (both federal and state) may account for an increase of about $100,000,000, in 1940, it would take a rise of only $40,000,000, or about 3 per cent in private residential construction to bring the total for the 37 Eastern states to $1,475,000,000.

Such an estimate of dollar value of residential construction in the Dodge area would indicate provision for some 490,000 new dwelling units in the entire country—a gain of 40,000 units over 1939. Assuming that industrial production this year does average higher than in 1939, such an estimate is considered a fairly conservative evaluation of the prospects for this year.

Keeshin Loan Plan Approved by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision from which three members dissented, authorized Keeshin Freight Lines, Inc., to issue $2,850,000 of promissory notes and 15,295 shares of founders' stock.

Keeshin Freight Lines, Inc., is a holding company controlling the Keeshin System, the country's largest motor carrier of general commodities.

The notes will bear interest of 3½ per cent. The company will exchange $1,600,000 of the notes for a like amount of 4½ per cent serial debentures outstanding, while $1,250,000 will be used to provide advances to associated companies and working capital. The stock will provide for conversion rights of notes and preferred stock outstanding.

ICC Chairman Joseph B. Eastman called the note issue "essentially a refunding operation" to be financed "by those who have a direct interest in saving the property." He added that no public interest would be endangered "by giving them a chance."

Willys-Overland Motors Makes Shell Casings

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The framework of a department for manufacture of 75-millimeter shell casings is being set up in the Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., plant here.

"We're not going into the munitions business unless we are called upon to do so by the Government," President Joseph W. Frazer said. "We were asked to get into shape for manufacture of casings so we could go into immediate production if the need should arise. We have a lot of automobiles to make, however, and we aim primarily to do a good job in that business."

Mexican Unit Would Bolster Bank Structure

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Financial circles reported that at a secret meeting in the Bank of Mexico a control commission composed of prominent bankers had been organized to sterilize all monetary reserves in excess of needs for business credits.

The commission, through its control, would seek to bolster the nation's banking structure against the possible shock of the United States suspending purchases of foreign silver. The action was taken, it was said, merely as a precaution because financial quarters were optimistic that purchases of foreign silver would not be completely ended and expressed confidence the economic repercussions of a full suspension would not be critical.

Leaders On Commission

The directors of the National Bank of Mexico, the Bank of Commerce, the local branch of the National City Bank of New York, the Bank of London and Mexico and the Mexico Bank were said to be the members of the new commission.

The commission, it was reported, would supervise the extension of credits by member banks of the Banking Association of Mexico to business clients.

Principally credits would be contracted in the case of firms which speculate or deal in foreign exchange in order to reduce pressure on the peso should the United States terminate its present silver policy.

At the same time, it was asserted that neither the government nor the Bank of Mexico had indicated that any form of exchange control would be instituted.

The bankers at the meeting in the Bank of Mexico expressed the opinions, reliable sources reported, that loans for productive enterprise or for the development of the nation's natural resources should be encouraged rather than limited.

Exchange circles said the first result of the banking conference was a reduction in the market quotation for United States dollars.

Some Optimism

They said this was not only an indication of the optimism prevailing here but a tribute to the prestige of the bankers, because news from Washington indicated almost certain termination of silver purchases.

Exchange and financial sources said the optimism was not based so much on the belief the United States would continue to buy silver as on the belief that American discontinuance would not as seriously disrupt the national economy as it appeared it might be first.

This belief took the view that Mexico had had a sound economy when the United States was not buying silver and that there was no reason to believe a return of silver to its natural price level, rather than being kept at an artificial one, would permanently impair Mexico's economy.

B. & O. Not to Pay May 1 Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has decided not to pay contingent interest May 1 on any of the carrier's bonds or obligations upon which all or part of the interest is contingent.

The meeting was the first held since the road's reorganization plan received tacit approval last month by the U. S. Supreme Court, which refused to review the proceedings of a Federal statutory court at Baltimore which had approved the plan Nov. 8.

The reorganization plan, brought under the Chandler Act, runs for eight years. Under it, security holders agree to annual interest reduction from about $30,000,000 to about $19,000,000.

Value of Building Permits Up 9.6 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

Building permit valuations during January for 215 cities aggregated $84,632,147, which was 10.4 per cent higher than December's $76,636,645 and 9.6 per cent lower than the January, 1939, figure of $93,628,089, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

The improvement from December to January was against the seasonal trend, the agency said.

Regionally, the biggest drop from January, 1939, to January, 1940, was in the east central states, a 50.6 per cent decline. Biggest increase was in the mountain region, 87.4 per cent higher.

Construction Holds To a High Level In Canada During 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Despite adverse conditions throughout the past year, construction contracts awarded in the Dominion showed only a slight decrease from the 1938 total to $187,277,900.

The total value of contracts awarded in 1939 was $187,178,500, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto.

Ontario led the provinces for the year, with a total of $82,605,500, an increase of 13 per cent over 1938. British Columbia was the only province to show an increase over the 1938 total, increasing 10.1 per cent from $10,641,900 in 1938 to $11,724,700 in 1939. Quebec was second among the provinces, in spite of a decline of 4.4 per cent from $65,778,900 in 1938 to $62,846,600 in 1939.

While the total value of construction work remained about the same in 1938 and 1939, residential construction showed a decided increase, rising from $55,025,600 in 1938 to $67,451,200 in 1939. Business buildings decreased from $63,327,100 in 1938 to $54,945,200 in 1939. Industrial projects showed an increase from $15,982,200 in 1938 to $22,753,000 in 1939, but engineering projects dropped from $52,943,000 in 1938 to $42,029,100 in 1939.

For the 12 months ending Dec. 1, 1939, the volume of loans under the National Housing Act totaled $20,295,000 as compared with $13,901,000 for the preceding 12 month period.

These loans have been limited since Jan. 1, 1940, to a maximum of $4,00 0per unit.

Contemplated work announced for the first time in December amounted to $11,815,000, bringing the total for the year to $320,604,800, as compared with $305,532,800 for 1938, an increase of 4.9 per cent.

U. S. Fills Big War Orders for France

WASHINGTON (AP)—France got $20,050,539 of the $28,893,811 worth of airplanes and parts shipped out of the United States in December.

The Commerce Department said other shipments included $4,414,895 to the United Kingdom, $1,763,412 to Australia, $522,865 to Canada, and $205,190 to Venezuela.

The French received 171 planes costing $15,641,311 and 246 engines worth $2,666,382, as well as considerable parts and accessories. To the United Kingdom went 53 planes worth $2,870,000 and 38 engines worth $288,691.

December exports included 294 planes valued at $21,000,157; $139,978 worth of parachutes, 382 engines worth $3,467,105; $965,616 worth of engine parts and accessories; $376,478 worth of instruments, and $2,953,476 worth of other parts and accessories.

Steel Output Seen Between 60 and 70 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, President of the American Iron & Steel Institute, and Chairman of National Steel Corp., predicted that United States mills would operate at an average production capacity of between 60 and 70 per cent between now and June.

Steel operations will probably go lower in coming weeks, he said, with better business in March.

The institute estimated this week's operations at 68.8 per cent, which was 2.9 points under last week, marking the fifth successive week of declines.

Between 60 and 70 P. C.

"In view of the export business coming to the steel companies in this country," Mr. Weir said, "we should be able to count on an average rate of between 60 and 70 per cent.

"This estimate is based upon the presumption that war in Europe will continue, and that, in consequence, there naturally will be continued demand for all basic categories."

He explained his opinion was a general one, not based upon any breakdown of expected foreign orders.

"Just how far down we will go in coming weeks is anybody's guess," he said.

Trade sources generally have suggested the current decline in steel production has been due chiefly to heavy buying for inventory in the latter months of 1939, based upon expectation of heavier allied war purchasing than has yet materialized. The recent trend, it was said, indicated a tendency to let extra inventories decline.

Prices Firm

Mr. Weir said the steel price structure has held firm, adding:

"I do not look for a recurrence of price cutting when orders begin to come in. Steel is being sold at the list prices."

The institute reported inventories of ingots and semi-finished steel in the hands of a group of representative steel companies at the year-end were only 6 per cent higher than at the end of 1938.

This was despite the rapid increase in the rate of operations in the steel industry during the closing months of 1939.

Steel mills' stocks of pig iron on hand December 31 were about 33 per cent below the 1938 year-end inventory tonnage.

Aviation Financing

NEW YORK—Steelman & Birkins, New York, announce the successful completion of financing for Barnard Aviation Equipment Co., Inc. Financing was effected through the sale to the public of 60,000 shares of $1 par value common stock at $1.65 per share, to provide working capital for additional equipment and further expansion of business.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 2 WEEKS PRIOR NATION-WIDE TOUR
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
KEY LARGO
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Sat. & Washington's B'day

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday

"BROADWAY'S NEWEST HIT COMEDY" —LIFE MAGAZINE
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7880. Evgs. 8:30
Next Matinee Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, The Chr. Sc. Monitor.
TWO ON AN ISLAND
ELMER RICE'S New Comedy Hit
with Luther ADLER • Betty FIELD • John CRAVEN
BROADHURST Theatre, W. 44 St. CI. 6-6699
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Washington's B'day 2:30
Moves Monday, FEB. 19, to HUDSON Theatre

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS"
A feature length cartoon in technicolor
Fay Bainter — Edmund Lowe
"OUR NEIGHBORS, THE CARTERS"

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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
SUN., FEB. 25 at 3:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Pension Fund CONCERT
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Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. No Tax

The Incomparable SONJA HENIE and her HOLLYWOOD ICE REVUE
Now Thru Mon.
Tickets available for Mon., Feb. 19
Adm. 75c, on sale each nite of show
Positively no phone orders
BOSTON GARDEN

WILBUR—1 Wk. Beg. Mon.
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER in
"EDNA HIS WIFE"
Every Eve. Except Tues.—Matinee Wed.
"LOVES OF CHARLES II" Tues. Eve. Only
"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE"—Sat. Mat. Only
Seats at Boxoffice Tomorrow

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	650,000
1940 volume to date	22,223,945
1939 volume to date	31,450,508

Low-Priced Stocks Lead Mild Upturn

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Specialties of the low-price type continued to account for the principal buying activity in today's stock market although quiet demand came back for recent apathetic leaders.

While early gains of fractions to more than a point were reduced near the final hour, plus signs were well in the majority. Dealings expanded on the forenoon push and dwindled toward the latter part of the session. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

The heavy flow of cheerful earnings statements, lately ignored for the most part, helped revive optimism, brokers said. Hopes the current business slide would end at least by April also provided a prop for sentiment. Otherwise, scant inspiration could be found in the general run of the news.

An assortment of 1939-40 highs included Loft, Cluett Peabody, Studebaker and Brooklyn-Manhattan transit preferred. Others in favor were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, J. C. Penney, Certain-Teed, Pathe, Celotex, Celanese and Murray Corp.

Supported in the curb were Aluminum Industries, Electric Bond & Share, Pantepec Oil and United Shoe Machinery.

Bond Trend Mixed

Fractional price changes ruled the main list of bonds today with the trend mixed in all groups.

A few low-priced rails attracted some attention with gains up to a point in the final hour. Among these were Rock Island General 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s. New York tractions, in favor for the past few days, made new progress, with Brooklyn and Queens issues in the lead.

Unchanged to lower were Goodrich 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

United States Governments showed losses as wide in some cases as 6-32nds of a point, in light trades.

In the foreign sector, Belgium 6s tended higher, while Denmark 4½s of '62 retreated.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market ran into heavy profit taking after early gains today and closing price trends were uncertain. British Government bonds closed with mixed changes. Domestic rails landed on top and buying of oils continued. A morning advance in kaffirs was fully maintained. Shipping and insurance shares fell back in the industrial division, but tetxiles held firm. Japanese issues retreated in the foreign bond market.

Paris: Small declines predominated in domestic equities and foreign shares were generally heavy in the bourse today. The fortnightly settlement, which passed without difficulty, stimulated little business. Rentes closed 25 centimes lower to 60 higher.

Amsterdam: Domestic and foreign securities headed downward at a slow rate in the bourse. Local issues were affected by the apparent German intention to torpedo ships bound for a British port.

Liverpool: Cotton advanced 1 to 7 points today. Buying was encouraged by higher overseas markets and a lower sterling rate at New York.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 15

	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.94⅞	$3.95⅛	$8.2397
Cable	3.95⅛	3.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0223⅝	.0224⅝	.0395
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1696	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242½	.2243	.3
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5313	.5313	.4
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0063x	.0063x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2340	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.4440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5362	.5363	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2470	.2470	*
Shanghai—dol	.0725	.0725	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4650	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8662	.8662	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free Market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Grain

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	.99¼	1.00	.98⅝	.99¾	.99
July	.97	.97¾	.96⅝	.97½	.97
September	.96½	.97½	.96¼	.97¼	.96½
Corn					
May	.56¼	.56⅝	.55⅞	.56⅜	.56⅛
July	.56¼	.56⅞	.56⅛	.56⅜	.56⅛
September	.56⅞	.57½	.56¾	.57⅜	.57
Oats					
May	.40⅜	.40¾	.40¼	.40½	.40¼
July	.35¼	.35⅝	.35¼	.35⅝	.35⅛
September	.33¼	.33¼	.33	.33¼	.33⅛
Rye					
May	.67	.67⅛	.66¾	.67¼	.66¾
July	.65¾	.66¾	.65¾	.66⅜	.65⅞
September	.66¾	.67⅛	.66⅜	.67⅛	.66½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	148.58	30.92	24.95
Net change	+.25	—.08	+.10
Previous close	148.33	31.00	24.85
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
22	21	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	+ ⅜
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	Feb14
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	51½	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb13
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	18	22⅞	22	22½	+ ⅝
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	177	176¾	176¾	
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	Feb14
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	6	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Feb13
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	1	37⅞	37½	37¾	+ ¼
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb14
56⅛	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55	55	55	— ⅜
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	Feb14
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	3	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	6	11	11	11	Feb14
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	21	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ½
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	43½	43½	43½	+1
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	115½	115	115	— ¼
176½	174	Am Can pf (7)	2	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	— ⅝
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	26⅜	25½	25½	— ¾
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	Feb14
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	10	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	—1½
137	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	138	138	138	+2
7¾	6	Am Colortype	7	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	4	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	26¼	26	26¼	+1
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb14
35⅝	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	10	30	29½	29½	— ½
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	5	5¼	5	5	
37	34	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58¼	58	58	
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb14
29⅜	24¼	Am Ice pf	1	28	28	28	— ¼
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
40⅞	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Feb13
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
22¾	18½	Am Locomotive	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
60	52	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	24	24	24	
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	2	55½	55¼	55½	+ ¼
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
10⅜	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	43	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	6	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	4	67	66½	66½	Feb 9
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (.35e)	10	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+1⅛
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	+ ½
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	59½	69½	Feb14
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
13¼	12	Am Stores (¼e)	6	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
21¼	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	21	21	21	— ⅛
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	89	88½	88½	Feb14
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	10	172	171¾	171¾	+ ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	90½	90	90⅜	Feb14
90½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb14
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	97	97	97	+ ¼
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	4	8	7⅞	8	
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ¼
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan11
31⅞	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	35	28½	27¾	28	+ ¼
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	37½	37	37½	Feb 9
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb14
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 9
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Feb13
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Feb14
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	50	50	—1
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	40⅜	40¼	40¼	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	70	70	70	Feb10
42	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	42	41½	42	Feb13
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	11	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
54¾	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53	53	53	Feb14
23½	18⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	19	18½	18½	— ½
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16⅜	15¾	15¾	Feb 9
23	20½	Atl Refining (1)	15	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	6	108½	108½	108½	Feb13
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	— ½
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	3	71⅞	71¼	71¼	— ¾
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb13
2⅞	1¾	Auburn Auto	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
2¾	1⅞	Austin Nichols	15	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ½
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	20	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	11	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	01	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Feb14
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
8⅞	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8	8	8	Feb13
13⅜	11⅝	Barnsdall (.15e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb13
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb13
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9	9	9	
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅞	Bendix Av (½e)	62	32	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	Feb14
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	26	77¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
20⅞	17⅜	Beth S 5½ pf (1)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
121	110	Beth S 7% pf (7)	9	119	118	118¼	Feb14
34½	28½	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	30	29	29	Feb13
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)		22	22	22	+1
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	19	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (21½g)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	9	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
23⅝	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23½	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	*9	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
25⅞	22	Borg-War (½e)	13	23⅜	23¼	23½	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35¾	31½	Bower R B (3)	5	34	34	34	
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	8	21	20½	20½	+ ¼
25⅞	22	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39	39	39	Feb 7
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52	52	52	+ ⅛
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	86	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
20	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	15	25	19⅞	25	+5
16½	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	19	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ¾
18¼	¶3½	Bkly-Man Tr	125	18⅞	17	18⅞	+ ⅞
63¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	+1⅜
58¾	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	11	59	58¼	59	+1
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Feb10
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¼g)	7	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½
10⅛	8¾	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	30	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
25¼	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	21	25¾	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅜
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	Feb 9
21⅜	18½	Burling Mill (1)	18	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb14
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	5	26	26	26	
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	3	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	Can Dry (½g)	18	20⅜	19½	19½	— ¾
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39½	39½	39½	Feb13
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb13
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb10
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	70	69½	70	+1
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	11	51	51	51	+ ⅛
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	132	30⅜	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅞	Celotex Corp	65	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
59	6⅜	Cent Viol Sr(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 9
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	11	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ⅜
8	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	116	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Feb13
26¾	22¾	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	23	22¾	22¾	Feb14
20	15	Checker Cab	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42¾	30	Ches&Oh (2½a)	22	41⅜	41	41½	+ ⅛
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Feb14
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 9
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	5	⅛	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1	1	Feb14
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb14
12⅜	9¾	Chi Mail Or	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Feb14
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	3	½	½	½	Feb14
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Feb 6
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	Feb14
⅝	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (11¼e)	43	86⅞	86	86¼	+ ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
3¾	3	City Stores	4	3	3	3	Feb14
35	28	Clark Equip(1a)	17	35½	34½	34½	— ½
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	13	39¼	38	39	+1
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	15	38¼	38	38	
40⅝	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	54	41⅜	40¾	41¼	+ ⅝
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	121¾	121½	121½	+ ½
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
18⅜	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	5	105¼	105½	105¼	+ ⅛
103¾	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Feb14
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	3	32	32	32	Feb14
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	5	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	28	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	88	87¾	88	+1
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb10
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4)	1	92	92	92	+ ½
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	9	47	46⅝	46¾	— ⅛
107½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Feb13
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	55¾	54⅞	55¼	+ ½
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	20	14¼	14	14	
13⅜	11⅜	Com'th & South	19	13¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	65	65	65	+ ⅛
32⅜	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	46	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
88⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
10¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	10¼	10	10	Feb14
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General Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

Attractive

New England Colonial

Country Home

on Vashon Island, Puget Sound

Accessible by ferry and paved highway to Seattle business district. Bus service. All modern conveniences; commodious living and dining rooms; office; cabinet kitchen; 4 bedrooms; 3 bathrooms; utility room; closets; finished floors; ivory and mahogany trim; perfect repair. Storage 2 cars, truck. 5 acres; choice fruit in variety; lawns; shrubs; flowers; vegetable garden. House 150 feet from highway on elevation with view of Mt. Rainier, the Cascade and Olympic Mountains. Summer photographs on application. Price $12,000. No trades. Mrs. O. W. Roberts, Vashon, Washington. Resident owner.

PASADENA, CALIF.—Furnished or unfurnished, Italian stucco home in choice residential section; 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, unit heating, 3 baths; lot 110x275, beautifully landscaped. A. S. DAVIS, Owner, 1484 E. California St.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

REFINED LADY, middle aged, experienced manager in home care of children, free to travel. Write LILLIAN LANG, 106 Walnut St., Savanna, Ills.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BLIND BROOK LODGE
68 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.
A Distinguished Residence Affording The Finest in Gracious Living.
3-4 ROOMS..... $60
Wood-burning fireplaces, tennis courts, paddle tennis, playground, tenants' gardens; restaurant, garage, guest rooms, elevators. Skating. RYE 1683.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR 7-8190.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING out 9-room apartment furnishings. Antiques, grandfather's clock, oriental rugs and electric refrigerator. 88 Ivy St., Brookline, Mass. S. 4.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WINTER HOME
ROOMS with bath and breakfast; will also rent or sell completely furnished—suitable for tea room or guest house; exclusive. 2314 Hayne Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Good gardener; flowers, vegetables and small greenhouse, on two-acre private estate. Write to MRS. E. K. MANN, Derby, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED fitter and alteration woman for dress shop carrying only fine merchandise. Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 86 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS JANET CUBY. Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

End of Loan Abuses In Ohio Sought By Constitution Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—With Ohio as its testing ground in an effort to suppress the loan shark and lift the burden of high interest charges, the National Economic Society has begun its campaign to amend this State's Constitution to put the top limit on interest at 5 per cent a year.

The amendment which it plans to put before the voters of the State next fall through an initiative and referendum petition calls for a maximum of 4 per cent a year on any loan, note, bond or other transaction except that special license companies may charge 5 per cent while limiting their service charges to $1.

Organized here in 1935 with Leslie Snyder of this City as its Counsellor and E. S. Ehlers, its Secretary, the Society has directed its attention to the bad effect of excessive interest charges and unjust debts. Its broad goal in the words of its charter is "to enable men to realize their dependence upon God and to use their influence for the right kind of legislation for the common good."

Mr. Ehlers said in part:

"If we are successful in reducing interest rates we will release a great store of buying power—sums that now go to the money-changers—for the purchase of food and clothing. We find many in the lower income brackets paying out large amounts for interest that should be used for necessities just because these people became involved in small debts. Within a few years these victims pay out for interest many times the amount of the original loan and still end up owing the full amount. Rates of interest ran as high as 60 per cent per annum in cases we investigated."

In addition to the proposed amendment, the Society plans to submit a law to the Ohio State Legislature embodying the same limits on interest and outlawying deficiency judgments.

Petitions for the initiative and referendum are being sent out over the entire State and Mr. Ehlers believes that the proposal will be on the ballot in next November's elections.

Canary Battle Memento Is 'Admiral Graf Spee'

PLYMOUTH, England (AP)—The cruiser Exeter Feb. 15 brought home a young canary, named Admiral Graf Spee and hatched from an egg laid while the British vessel was engaged in battle with the German pocket battleship last December.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive 8-room stucco house, plot 80x150; accessible to schools and railroad; oil burner; 2-car garage; price $11,000. Write, or call evenings after 7. Tel. Garden City 2195-R. A. LARSON, 214 Nassau Boulevard.

NINE room house, garage, acre, all modern improvements, fruit, View Hudson Mountains. Terms. Box 324, Marlborough, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

To the Building Commissioner: Thomas V. Lyons requests permission to use a gasoline engine of 27 H. P. at 15 Neponset River Rd., Dorchester, Ward 18.

February 13, 1940

It is hereby ordered: that ten days' notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested when any objections may be filed with the Commissioner in writing. Said petition to be published in The Christian Science Monitor.
JAMES H. MOONEY, Building Commissioner.

MILLINERY

FLORELL MILLINERY, 2320 Broadway, N. Y. C. Hats—straws, felts, moulded to the head —$5.50 and up. SU 7-7074.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call Any Time.
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder: reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064. N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

GIBSON ISLAND MARYLAND—5 bedrooms, 3 baths. Write MARION C. BROWER, Swarthmore, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 9 Sylvan Place—Will share six-room house, or rent 2 rooms with private bath, unfurnished; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation. Call PCRDYCE, N. R. 8560 before 8:30 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, honor graduate, stenographer-typist-mimeographing, wishes position; salary subordinate; dependable, willing; attending Sunday school. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, college graduate, army officer training, desires position. CRAIG BOYCE, 201 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE, cheerful young lady wishes opportunity to be companion to retarded child or shut-in; wide teaching experience in arts and crafts; also as governess; will go anywhere; best of references. Address Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SUBSTITUTE Soloist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockville Centre, Long Island, New York. Applicants in near-by town preferred.

STORES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY
47th ST., 23 WEST—STORE FOR RENT
Rockefeller Center Zone
24½' x 100' high ceilings. Mezzanine 1560 sq. ft. Basement 1300 sq. ft.
$6000
Premises or Gilliam & McVay, Inc.
522 Fifth Avenue—Murray Hill 2-0440

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR FEBRUARY FURNITURE SPECIALS
Put new beauty in your home at savings of 10% to 40%
HOWLAND'S

LONGINES *The World's Most Honored Watch*
Henry C. Reid & Son
Broad St.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BEHREN'S MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MEIGS
Advance Showing and Sale of
WOMEN'S NEW SPRING SHOES . . . $2.98
DOWNSTAIRS

ELECTROLUX CLEANER
EDWARD A. STUBENHAUS
Bonded Representative
41 Henderson Road, Fairfield, Conn.
Phone 9-3010
FREE DEMONSTRATION

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

(Continued)

READ'S *Quality* **COSTS NO MORE**

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special on SKATES
$8.00 Skates now $6.00
$7.50 Skates now $5.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

Lamp Shades
also
Shades Made to Order
and
Recovered
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Avenue
Telephone 1214

HARTFORD

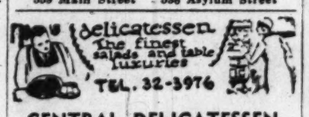
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HOT CROSS BUNS
FRESH DAILY
(Citron—Orange Peel—Currants)
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Selling Good Shoes
for Men and Women
Since 1804
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

MIDDLETOWN

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

COMMUNITY STORE
MEATS
GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
We Deliver
Frosted foods a specialty
326 South Main Street Tel. 446

Attend Sears
Furniture and Rug Sale
Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
343 Main Street Tel. 3090

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

(Continued)

GULF **Exide** BATTERIES
Hardware City Fuel Co.
PARKING
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
Phone 531

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
3-6131 135 Temple St.

Howards CLEANERS

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
(INCORPORATED)
Atlantic Street Stamford

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
SPECIAL! while they last!
BARBIZON SLIPS at 1.45
Famous Bryn Mawr Design

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next door to Palace Theatre

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CASHMAN LAUNDRY CORP.
The Newest Improvements in Modern Laundering
LICENSED SANITONE AND ZORIC DRY CLEANERS
900 MAIN ST. Stamford 3-1151

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 a. m.-2 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H.'s"
JUNE PRESTON FROCKS
For Children 1 to 6½ years
New fashion hits to thrill the younger generation.
We've just received a new selection.
All "June Preston" frocks are guaranteed to wash and wear well. Priced only $1.00.

Smart Femininity
will adore our
New Spring COATS and SUITS
Liebeskind
31 E. MAIN ST., WATERBURY

The MILLER & PECK CO.
The Pockets have it!
New Spring Cotton Frocks, with exceptionally large pockets—all in pretty styles and color combinations. $1.29.

SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

Flowering Plants keep summer within your home all year!

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
127 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

New York

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
ALBANY, N.Y.

STERLING COATS
... for the half size ... 19.95
Black and Navy boxy models styled to make you look smaller. New Spring styles. *Sizes 16½ to 28½.*

NEWEST CREATIONS
in
Fine Furniture
at Low Prices
During February
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

the unusual in FLOWERS
Danker
ALBANY, N.Y. 121 NO. PEARL ST.

BLACKBURN, Inc.
Offers You an Assured Source of Fuel
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
NIA. HUDSON COKE
AMBRICOAL
PHONE 4-9111

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
173 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2101

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

Furniture Sale
Now is the time to buy new modern furniture for your home, at small cost. Let us help you budget the cost of modernizing your home or a single room.
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

(Continued)

Final Reductions
Now in Effect
BIRTHDAY SALE
Will Soon End
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

FERRIS HOOD
Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 FONDFIELD ROAD

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BRONXVILLE'S FINE STATIONERS
Novelty Party Favors
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Crane's Stationery—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!

BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
FLOWERS
Are Appreciated at All Times
Telephones: WA. 3545—WA. 4000

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores. Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
LI 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5-110

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F. H. A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

(Continued)

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
Your Charge Account Invited

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY—JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Known for Good Meats
We know how to select good meat and how to cut it. Try our steaks!
Frosted Foods Vegetables
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. PHONE 9153

February Clearance Sale
CHINA AND GLASS
Savings up to 50% on
Imported and Domestic Dinnerware
Second Floor
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102 State St. Dial 7139

The Best in Dry Cleaning
• NO ODOR • NO SHRINKAGE
• CLEAN • INDIVIDUALIZED
Prompt Service
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. WASHINGTON AVE. Dial 4338

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Quality Shoe Sale
Nothing changed but the price
Same Shoes
FOOT REST—ENNA JETTICK
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Essoheat **FUEL OIL**
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

There's no work, no worry—
The Laundry Way
A Telephone Call does the whole thing
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS
Quality Meats Free Delivery
We specialize in high grade Meats. Phone us your order.
South Main St. Cash Market
Phone 2591

Our No. 1 Hosiery Special
BUDGET CHIFFONS
4 Thread All Pure Silk **69c**
ARGERSINGER'S

The New
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

WATCHES
Reliable—stylish—guaranteed. Elgin, Girard-Perregeux, Gruen, Hamilton, Longines and Mimo.
$75.00 to $10.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

ROTHSCHILD'S
is now agent for
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

ANNOUNCEMENT
George Davis
of PANAMA ROCKS
announces
A New Restaurant in Jamestown
Former Y. W. C. A. Restaurant
Corner Main and 4th Streets
Serving Cafeteria Lunches and Sunday Dinners
Chicken Dinners cooked the DAVIS WAY

Flowers
Help to make the home cheerful these Winter days
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 North Main St. Phone 6-888

DOLLAR DAY
This Week Saturday
at
Abrahamson Bigelow's

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

KENMORE

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
DE 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

Maeloth & Hafert *Jewelers*
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL LARCHMONT 2003

LONGINES *The World's Most Honored Watch*
B. GLASSMAN, *Jeweler*
Watch Repairing—Jewelry Remodeling
1935 Palmer Avenue

THE CANDY BOX
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
68c pound
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
1933A Palmer Ave. 123 Wolf's Lane
Larchmont Pelham

Long Island

BALDWIN

Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.
COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD

298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Baldwin 2931
Day and Night Service

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Ernest - Hairdresser
ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
During February
TOKENS for ALL
FIDELINA BLINER
Tel. Baldwin 4204 Baldwin Theatre Bldg.

All Baking Done on the Premises
NORTH BALDWIN BAKERY
WM. REDER, Prop.
202 N. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, L. I.
Telephone Baldwin 3686
Cookies, Pies, Coffee Cakes
Prompt Attention to Special Orders

FAR ROCKAWAY

Far Rockaway 7-2400
SMITH BROS.
PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8826 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Family
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Now running their
FEBRUARY SALE
80 SOUTH MAIN ST., FREEPORT

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
Custom Permanent Waves
Full Line Exquisite Cosmetics
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

SAMET'S
Featuring our new
Spring
Children's Wear
From Infants to Young Miss
69 South Main Street Freeport

ELECTRICIAN
Charles R. Mole
Licensed Electrical Contractor
Wiring, Fixtures, Appliances
70 Ellison Avenue, Roosevelt, N. Y.
TEL. FREE. 6227

GREAT NECK

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490
PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery 67 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

JUVENILE FURNITURE
Stationery
Sporting and Art Goods
Toys, Games and Greeting Cards
GERSTEN HABER'S
84-28 Roosevelt Ave.—84-05 Roosevelt Ave.

Stanley's
FEBRUARY FUR SALE
86-17 Roosevelt Ave., NE. 9-8650

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

2-HOUR CLEANING
Service at No Extra Cost
All Cleaning and Tailoring Done on Premises
GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
We Call For and Deliver
83-23 37 Ave. HA. 4-5503

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LYNBROOK

Our Make of Chocolates and Old Time Candy
MUELLER'S
82 Atlantic Avenue

ELIZABETH
Dresses $6.95 and $7.95
CAROLYN ALDER
Hats $1.95 to $5.95
Trixy Foundation Garments
32 BROADWAY LYN. 4080-R

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Gas, Oil and Grease

Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Opp. Peoples Bank Lyn. 7851
Phone Lynbrook 4569

Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD., Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline
Chemistry
Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200
Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 Jamaica Avenue
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

RICHMOND HILL 2-4225
Karlson's Flower Shoppe
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

White SALE
TOWELS SHEETS
PILLOW CASES BLANKETS
"Exclusive" but not "Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-10118

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

SUNOCO
Exide
BATTERIES
RAY AUTO ELECTRIC CORP.
Carburetors—Shock Absorbers
Windshield Wipers Speedometers
130 NO. THIRD AVE. OAK 6866

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN YOU THINK of Quality CHILDREN'S APPAREL Think of
LIEBMAN'S
Cor. Main and Church Sts.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.

"Pianos Exclusively"
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8220—N. R. 1170

VISIT THE
TRI-DECKER
RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON — DINNER
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
752 North Avenue, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
opp. Beechmont

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Jewelry
Silverware
China
Repairs a Specialty
496 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LENOX

BONNIE BROOK
Jane Gardner
Well Balanced Meals
Deliciously Cooked
at Reasonable Prices
59 Locust Avenue New Rochelle 9661

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
363 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE 3187

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2183 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
6 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

DIAMOND & HABERER
TYDOL STATION
6401 Fort Hamilton Parkway

LATEST FASHIONS

bunny sherman
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

CARL'S DELICATESSEN
MONITOR ADVERTISED PRODUCTS

544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-5:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
81A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

RE. 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1
Gibraltar 2-6477

Ann-Eas Dress Shoppe
Alterations Free of Charge
526 Forest Av., near Bard Av., W.N.B.

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP

409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PELHAM

ESTAB. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares — Devoe Paints

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Delicious Meals Served
LUELLA J. BERESFORD
Sunday Night Suppers 50c
A catering department is also operated which features complete service for all Social Occasions.
207 WOLFS LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
TEL. PELHAM 1782

PORT CHESTER

ABEL'S
ESSO SERVICE
at Byram Bridge
Telephone P. C. 4325
Esso
Motor Fuels and Lubricants

W. T. GRANT CO.
Semi-annual Sale
DOLLAR DAY
FEB. 17
108 North Main Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Front Page Fashion News—
The Triumphant Return of
THE TAILORED SUIT
Together with Hats, Blouses, Accessories of Every Kind, with
"That Tailored Look"

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

"It's a Wallace Year"
The Wallace Company

FIRE AUTOMOBILE
Rosenberg & Kahn
INSURANCE
"Service That Excels"
2 Cannon Street Phone 998
LIABILITY BURGLARY

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Sun-Ray FINE FOODS

WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
372 MAIN STREET
Showing
New Spring Styles
COATS and DRESSES

Easter Is Early This Year, Mar. 24th

There's no need to tell you how appropriate flowers are for this great day; you'll want flowers, of course. An early order will assure you of a wide choice.
SALTFORD 18 CANNON ST. PHONE 538

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE • FLORHIDE • WATERSPAR • SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes
Cleaners, etc.

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance
of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK — CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

Head Your List With
HUMMING BIRD Stockings 1.00
McCURDY'S

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
75 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance
Telephone Scarsdale 5858

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Charles J. Goyert & Co.
Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3736
White Plains, N. Y. Scars. 6156
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

MUNCY'S FOOD MARKET
Quality Meats, Produce
Groceries
1919 South Ave, Tel. 6913

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

E. M. Allewelt & Son
Interior Decoration
Rugs and Carpets Wallpaper
Draperies Furniture
544-546 South Salina Street 2-1071

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Luggage
Leather Goods
Books
Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Our PERMANENTS make "A Lovelier You"
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

FINAL
Cleanup on All
OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

TEL. DRUSS-ROEMER-DRUGS W. P. 260
Full line of toiletries and those many things you've grown accustomed to buying in the drug store.
MAIN, COR. MAMARONECK AVE.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308

HOPE SERVICE STATION
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
26 E. POST ROAD W. P. 4967

GRANTS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Known for Value
W. T. GRANT CO.
Main Street at Grove

YONKERS

NOW you can enjoy
All or Any Part of
Farm Fresh Chicken
Green Acres Farms
13½ Palisades Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays
This Week
Special Sale on
GROCERIES
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 9155

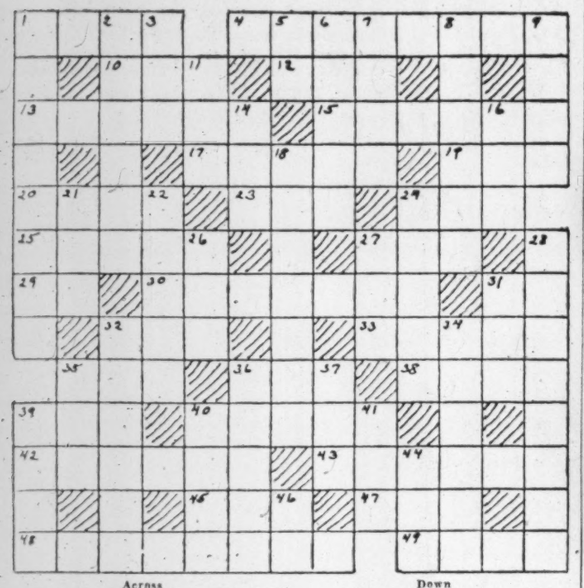
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Book of Revelation is ascribed to what apostle?
4—What apostle lived at Capernaum (poss.)?
10—Claude Debussy was born in what month (abbr.)?
12—What exclamation expresses contempt?
13—What is name of a lake of California?
15—Nimrod was what?
17—Gog was a prince of what country (Ezek. 39:6)?
19—Who was a son of Zophah?
20—What is a small European cyprinoid fish?
23—What prefix means "before"?
24—Adult males.
25—Who was second son of Saul (I Sam. 14:49)?
27—Mongrel dog is what?
29—What is a river of Latvia?
30—Who was a Roman comic dramatist?
31—What is a river of China?
32—Who was chief deity of Babylon?
33—Who composed the opera "Carmen"?
35—What is a measure of Japan?
36—Place for sleeping is what?
38—What is any small wheeled vehicle?
39—Exist.
40—Who was the Ethiopian defeated by Asa?
42—On what island did St. John live as an exile?
43—What is capital of Oman, Arabia?
45—What flying creature is mentioned in Lev. 11:19?
47—Who was son of Peleg (I Chron. 1:25)?
48—What prophet forbade Rehoboam to make war against the revolted tribes (I Kings 12:22)?
49—What famous English architect was born in 1632?

Down

1—What name was bestowed on David's son Solomon?
2—Who was eldest son of Reuben (Gen. 46:9)?
3—What is a cape of southwestern Morocco, on Atlantic coast?
5—What is eleventh month of Hebrew civil year?
6—What is a lake of California and Nevada?
7—What Indian religious fanatics were worshipers of Kali (sing.)?
8—What Bible character was also called Hadassah?
9—What is a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony?
11—Muffin made of coarse flour is what?
14—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
16—What is any of grand divisions of geological time?
18—What fish closely resembles the sea bass?
21—Who was third king of Judah?
22—What is a commune of Belgium?
24—What did Edward Alexander MacDowell write?
26—Where is Murphysboro (abbr.)?
27—Prospective Boy Scout is called what?
28—What is a city of Pennsylvania?
31—What is a varying weight of India?
32—What does a grub become?
34—Who was father of Shammua, the Reubenite spy (Num. 13:4)?
35—What is a long-tailed ape of the Indian region?
36—Children of whom were among Nethinim who returned with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:49)?
37—What is a device to check anything moving?
39—What bull was sacred to Egyptians?
40—What was name of a portion of Syria which formed a separate kingdom?
41—Who was father of Rephaiah (Neh. 3:9)?
44—Would you eat, sew, or row a furbelow?
46—Symbol for tantalum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Feminine Issue in Dutch Guiana

Surinam, more familiarly known as Dutch Guiana, is a colony of the Netherlands situated on the northeastern coast of South America, lying between French Guiana and British Guiana. Since the time the Panama Canal was opened to commerce, Aug. 15, 1915, large numbers of far Eastern peoples have settled in the West Indies and in certain parts of South America.

Surinam (the Dutch spelling is "Suriname") has recently issued a set of semi-postal stamps depicting four different types of these non-European residents, as represented by women. The 2½c. plus 2c. (green), portrays the Creole

New stamps depict types of women in Dutch Guiana: Creole, Javanese, Hindustani, and Indian

type; the 3c. plus 2c. (brown), the Javanese; the 5c. plus 3c. (blue), the Hindustani; and the 7½c. plus 5c. (brown), the Native Indian.

A collection of such stamps picturing native women from all parts of the world is a fascinating study, not only of the dress, but of the hair fashions and millinery tastes of different sections.

There are the Ubangi, the Baluba, the Babuende, and the Mangbethu women of the Congo; the Pangowin women of Gabon; the Maori maid of New Zealand; the Samoan and Tahitian maids of the South Seas; and many others.

In comparison we have the typical young ladies from the various districts of Germany, of Austria, of Rumania, of Russia, and of Switzerland. A veritable array of feminine beauty and charm lies hidden within the pages of a well-ordered album; and a search will bring to light not only feminine types, but women of history, of romance, and of power.

Recent New Issues

Colombia—A special set of stamps of small format has been issued for money-raising purposes. These stamps are of six values, and the funds are to be used to assist in financing the new post office building "Palace of Communications." The design shows a view of the structure.

Dominican Republic—A series of stamps marking the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union will appear about April 14. The design will bear the map of the Western Hemisphere, with flags on either side and the dates 1890-1940.

Yugoslavia—A new semi-postal set of stamps of five values is reported as having been placed on sale. The surtax is to be used as a fund for postal employees.

Nicaragua—A special set of stamps has been issued to commemorate the two World's Fairs in the United States and President Somoza's visit.

Turkey—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Namik Kemal, poet and patriot, has been observed with a set of four stamps commemorating the event. The stamps bear a full face likeness of the poet, and below are the dates 1840-1888.

In the United States

The 80th anniversary of the Pony Express will be celebrated this year, and interested parties are endeavoring to persuade the Post Office Department to issue a stamp for the occasion. This year also marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Sutter, at Sacramento, California.

As Fort Sutter was the western terminus of the Pony Express, it may be possible that a stamp will be issued to commemorate both events. The Pony Express made its initial trip from St. Joseph, Mo., on April 3, 1860; and this was one of the outstanding events in the nation's postal history.

STAMPS and COINS

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES

	Unused	Used		Unused	Used
294-299	6.00	2.75	228-330	2.75	.95
548-550	1.40	.55	617-619	.90	.75

Send for FREE price list

S. K. STRYKER

BOX 5 M ORADELL, N. J.

FIRST DAY FAMOUS AMERICANS
Set of 5 Beautiful Engraved Covers 60c
Complete Series of 7 Sets, Total 35 Covers $3.90
If you buy stamps on approval, you can have one or more sets absolutely FREE, but better get our complete story by sending 1c postage.
FRENCH AMERICAN CO.
241 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

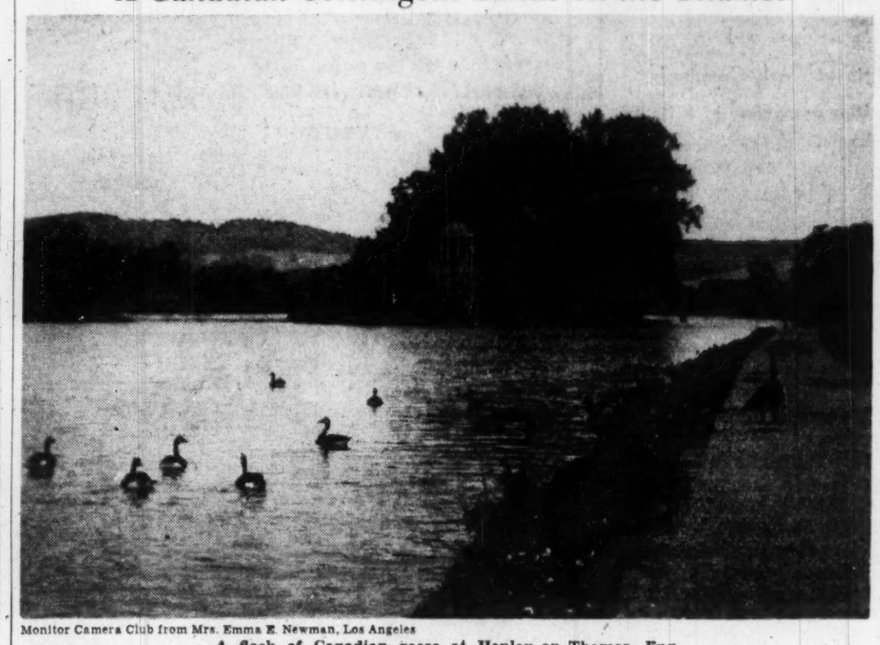
The Chickadee

In summer,
Or in storms of snow
When the icy
North winds blow,
We are always
Sure to see
A happy,
Singing chickadee.

A lesson learn from
This friend in feather,
Be glad and free
Regardless of the weather.

M. L. P.

A Canadian Contingent Lands on the Thames



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Emma E. Newman, Los Angeles

A flock of Canadian geese at Henley-on-Thames, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Romance

"Your daughter has perhaps told you what she means to me. I told her yesterday that she is the joy of my days, the dream of my nights."

"Well, she did say something about it; but not quite like that. She just said that she had clicked."—Cronica.

Fresh!

Aunt Minnie: "This parrot is 40 years old."

Little Willie (after eyeing it a minute): "He's awfully green for his age!"

Verse

They were discussing a silver butter dish which they planned to send to some newlyweds. What should they put on the card accompanying the gift?"

"Anything you like," suggested the husband.

So the wife thought a while and then wrote: "For butter—or worse."—Santa Fe Magazine.

His Angle

Pat joined the Engineers and was learning bridge building. At a single plank Pat paused, doubtfully.

"What's the matter, Pat," said the instructor, "afraid to walk on it?"

"No," replied Pat, "I'm not afraid to walk on it. What I'm afraid of is walking off it."—London Daily Mirror.

No Need for It

Mrs. Newed entered the dining room and proudly placed the turkey on the table.

"There you are, my dear, my first turkey!" she exclaimed.

Mr. Newed gazed with admiration at the bird's shape.

"Wonderful, darling," he beamed, "and how beautifully you have stuffed it."

"Stuffed?" she echoed. "But, my dear, this one wasn't hollow!"—Tit-Bits.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Black Hills?
2. Duke University?
3. The Ornkey Islands?
4. The State with the highest average elevation?
5. The Doge's Palace?
6. The capital of Mississippi?
7. The largest triumphal arch in existence?
8. The Lee Mansion?
9. The Strand?
10. Cape Hatteras?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Quotation

LOVE, in its highest manifestation is the richest, most persuasive, most powerful thing that God has to offer—it is the only weapon we need.—The Rev. H. R. L. Shepard.

Daily Anecdote

The Clean Day

When it came to cleanliness on the stage—either physical or moral—Joseph Jefferson was no modern realist. He insisted that his costumes, as well as his performance, be scrupulously clean. He would not even wear a dirty garment.

"A farmer may wear soiled clothes," he once said, "but there is a day when he has a bath, is shaved, has his boots brushed, and wears a clean shirt; and that is the day I portray him."

Explaining an apparent inconsistency in his portrayal of Rip Van Winkle, who, though shiftless and lazy, was invariably clean and neat, he said, "In the play, Gretchen is always washing clothes. Then why shouldn't Rip be clean?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How It Is Possible to Boil Water in a Paper Container?

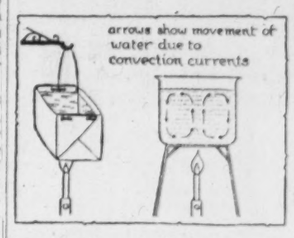
If you pour water into a paper container and hold it by a string over a flame, the water will become hotter and hotter until it boils, but the paper will not burn. The explanation lies in the fact that the heat from the flame is conducted away from the paper so rapidly that the paper is not heated to the burning point.

There are other experiments which illustrate the protection afforded to a poor conductor (such as paper and cloth) by being in contact with a good conductor (such as iron or copper).

If a piece of ordinary paper is wrapped tightly around a cylinder, one half of which is wood and the other half copper, and the whole is held over a flame, the part of the paper that is wrapped around the wood will scorch and burn before the part that is over the copper is affected at all. This is because wood is a poor conductor, but the copper is a good conductor and carries the heat away from the paper so rapidly that the paper remains relatively cool. Similarly, if a flame is applied to an ordinary handkerchief spread out on a large solid iron ball, the iron will conduct the heat away so rapidly that the cloth will not scorch until the ball itself gets hot enough to do the burning.

Curiously enough, still water is not a good conductor. If a piece of ice is held by a weight at the bottom of a glass tube full of water, the water at the top of the tube may be heated to the boiling point without melting the ice.

However, if heat is applied to the bottom of a container of water, the water at the bottom is heated



first and expands, becoming lighter. This lighter water rises and its place is taken by colder, heavier water from near the surface, setting up a movement of the water known as convection currents. This movement of the water carries away the heat from the bottom, and (in the case of the paper container) keeps the paper from becoming hot enough to burn.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Simple Rule

A prospective student living in the then rather wild West desired to come East and enroll himself in college under the famous Horace Mann, but fearing the reputed strictness of the Massachusetts educator, wrote to ask what the requirements of a student would be.

In a letter filled with kind and reassuring words, Dr. Mann replied, "You can do as you please, if you do what is right."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

$1,000,000
$1,000,000
THE BREWING INDUSTRY EMPLOYS 78 MEN FOR EVERY $1,000,000 OF INVESTED CAPITAL... GENERAL U.S. INDUSTRY EMPLOYS 318 FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF INVESTED CAPITAL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Caring for the Hungry

Seattle, Wash.

During the recent holidays, all three Seattle daily newspapers carried the story of an unknown individual who was driven in his shiny limousine to a restaurant on the "skid-road" (lower Washington Street) early Christmas morning and there left a blanket order for a turkey dinner for every man who applied, and then followed this by walking about this district, habitat for so-called "down and outers," etc., and sent all he could find to this restaurant to partake of a turkey dinner.

To the many who asked his identity, his only reply was: "Were you ever hungry?"

A Verse for Today . . .

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.
—Matt. 5:44.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Now the ingenious Nazi is to make dairy products of coal. For his nightly round, the milkman will find a miner's lamp an invaluable aid.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. South Dakota.
2. Durham, North Carolina.
3. They are off the northern coast of Scotland.
4. Colorado is 6,800 feet above sea level.
5. Venice, Italy. The residence of the early magistrates is on St. Mark's Square.
6. Jackson.
7. The Arc de Triomphe in Paris was built in memory of Napoleon's victories. Beneath it is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
8. Arlington, Virginia.
9. A famous thoroughfare in London.
10. It is on the North Carolina coast, and is noted for its storms.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Left-Over Valentines*

By Le Pelley

I'm GLAD THE WEAR AND TEAR OF VALENTINE'S DAY IS OVER...
So am I..
I ALWAYS WORRY ABOUT OVERLOOKING SOMEONE IMPORTANT
THAT REMINDS ME — I DON'T THINK I GOT A VALENTINE FROM YOU !!
I DIDN'T GET ONE FROM YOU EITHER..
MY, MY — ISN'T IT TERRIBLE THE WAY WE TREAT EACH OTHER !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But It's Pretty Nice Right Here—*

By Rodgers

Saw ol' Togo today and he said he was going South for the rest of the winter—
Oh boy, I thought— that's where the sun shines all the time—
And there's a long white beach with hot sand to roll around in—
And palm trees to rest under—
Well, I was just about to wish that I was going too, when I ran into a hot snowball battle—after which I thought no more about it—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Take My Advice*

By The Hagers

"THE FLOCK," SAID TOMMY, "ALL WILL CHEER WHEN THEY FIND OUT THAT YOU ARE HERE."
LAGO PATO
"AIR POCKETS NEXT YEAR I'LL AVOID; THAT'S HOW," I QUACKED, "I WAS DECOYED.
BUT HERE I AM! NOW WE'LL HAVE FUN. FOR ME THE SEASON'S JUST BEGUN."
"START SOUTH IN JUNE WHEN YOU MIGRATE," AND THEN, PERHAPS, YOU WON'T BE LATE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Federation for Two Worlds

II. The Enlargement of Liberty

When Washington intervened in behalf of the federal idea on the eve of the Constitutional Convention, and when Lincoln took his stand for its preservation among the United States, they both invited the animosity of individuals and groups who feared for their liberties. When international federation is proposed, citizens of countries included in the proposal find themselves confronted by doubts as to its effect on their freedom.

Americans are particularly sensitive to such questions. They feel that, more than some other peoples, they have reason to guard jealously every ounce of freedom and every inch of prerogative which they as individuals now enjoy. They present one of the stiffest tests for the idea of international federation.

On the other hand, they possess the soundest sort of equipment for testing this idea. They have been making the federal system work for a century and a half. Many of its pitfalls and most of its opportunities are already well known to them. Those who could not distinguish clearly between a League of Nations and a system of alliances would know almost by instinct whether an international federation was living up to its name.

Yet some Americans today voice suspicions that if their country joined a wider federation they would feel consequent limitations on liberty. Is this because they neglect to transfer their national experience into the international field?

Imagine a North America made up of forty-eight separate nations, in addition to Canada and Mexico. Conceive of the restriction on individual liberty which would be imposed by the necessity for each nation's maintenance of ever-ready armies. Reckon the curtailment of economic opportunity by taxes, by periods of enforced military service, by diversion of national effort from the making of butter to the making of cannon, by narrowed fields of economic activity imposed by a honeycomb of tariff-protected boundaries.

Contrast such an area with one over which labor and capital can move at will: The fruits of labor and enterprise are available for the general well being. Armament is reduced to a level necessary only to defend the entire federation from non-members. Through their super-state or Federal Government the peoples of each State have some control of the "foreign policies" of other States besides their own, for all are required to observe certain Federal regulation and oversight of inter-State relations.

In this contrast lies one great difference between a world federated and a world always on the verge of war. Thus restrictions which international anarchy imposes on individuals tend to disappear under federation. The liberties that Washington hoped to establish and Lincoln fought to preserve are rooted in the federal idea. The individual living under federation has not only a greater abundance of liberty but has two champions protecting it instead of one. His freedom cannot be assailed by his own State without bringing federal authority into action on his behalf. It cannot be assailed by the Federal Government without bringing the State and all champions of States' rights into action against the assailant.

Through federation as worked out in the United States individuals would gain wider liberty and surer protection of freedom, whether federation was confined to a region, to a continent or to a world.

A Storm in New England

Shackleton used to call his battles with polar storms "the great white warfare." The blizzard which for the time being bowled over Boston and all New England—the biggest in several years—was nothing less than that. The surrounding countryside awoke to scenes that conjured up pictures of the retreat from Moscow. Vehicles half-buried in snow along all roads and streets gave mute evidence of the night-long rout.

People are hardly given to calm reflection while stalled in drifts, or sleeping four-in-a-hotel-bed, or reclining on benches in crowded railroad stations. But as the storm blows over, as the drifts yield up their abandoned cars, and the wheels of our vaunted mechanized existence begin to move once more, their moods quickly respond to the trial of battle and the thrill of victory. Heroism and courage usually connected with wartime come to the surface as public and private servants battle drifts to keep mails moving, trains running, roads clear, and utilities operating.

It takes a 60-mile no'theast snorter to blow the sedate New Englander's traditional reserve clean through a cocked hat. It is surprising how each turns to help his neighbor—and to chaff with perfect strangers. If only these white battles came oftener, a man might work up at least a nodding acquaintance with the fellow who has been sharing his seat on the 7:21 almost as far back as the blizzard of '04.

The human equation looms large in times of sudden stress of wind and weather, but for a time the machine to which we are supposed to be enslaved fades entirely out of the picture. In a pinch, the human race can forsake its wheels and strike out ahead on foot. And apparently nothing ever quite stops it.

Lords for the Commons?

A lord in England is still treated better than a Grand Duke in Russia. Nevertheless, he may be turned out of the Cabinet for class reasons only. That, reports from London say, is why Lord Macmillan is no longer Minister of Information. It is essential that he should be able to answer questions in the House of Commons; and Lord Macmillan, because he is a lord, cannot sit in the Commons. He may be a peer of the realm; but for political purposes he is not the equal of a commoner.

No man who is, by right and not by courtesy, a duke, a marquis, an earl, or a baron, is eligible for election to the Commons. There is no similar rule about women. Viscountess Astor can sit and speak in the Commons, but her husband could not. It is because Curzon sat in the Lords and not in the Commons that he missed the Premiership; in fact, class distinction insures that no man in England born to a title can assume, whatever his merit may be, either the highest privileges or the highest responsibilities of service.

There seems to be no reason why the political disabilities of the peers should not be removed by allowing them the choice either of sitting in the Lords, or of standing for the Commons in the ordinary way.

That Russian Gold

The shipment of 160,000 ounces of gold from Russia, worth an estimated $5,600,000, which landed at San Francisco a few days ago was "just an ordinary daily transaction," says Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury.

That is just what makes a great many people disturbed about the American Government's gold buying policy—the fact that the exchange of Treasury dollars for bullion from all over the world is an everyday routine, in this instance facilitating the purchase of war materials by a Government whose aggression upon a peaceful neighbor is heartily disapproved throughout America.

The subject of maintaining an open and guaranteed market for all the gold the world may produce at $35 an ounce is, of course, anything but a simple economic question. Any course tending even remotely toward a resumption of free gold trading throughout the world with a uniform standard of exchange is in that respect desirable. Possibly, too, a sudden cessation of gold buying by the United States would be more of a setback to Great Britain and its dominions, South Africa and Canada, than it would be to Soviet Russia.

Yet the effect of continued gold buying on the national debt is to be considered. And there are many economists and business men who begin to doubt that the accumulation of most of the world's gold in a hole in the ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, will ultimately be of any advantage to the United States—if the rest of the world should decide, for example, to abandon the gold standard and adopt something else as its medium of exchange.

Some believe the United States could cease to buy gold at a fixed price from abroad and yet maintain the value of the dollar by continuing to purchase the American production on this basis. At any rate, it is time for a thorough study and review of the effects of the gold purchasing policy and an effort to re-orient it, if possible, into more satisfactory channels.

Opponents of militarism will approve the choice of James J. McEntee as Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, because of his consistent opposition to military training for the Corps.

Politicians and Generals

The qualities demanded of a British Cabinet Minister in time of war are not the same as those which bring most praise in peacetime. In peace, capacities for speech, for framing legislation and for handling Parliament are the qualities which bring him renown, but in war it is administrative capacity which comes first; he is tested by the contribution he makes in action towards winning the war. For that reason the coming of war makes some reconstruction of a democratic government inevitable.

Mr. Winston Churchill could not be left out of a War Cabinet since he has unique driving power in administration and particularly in a defense department. The Board of Trade required a powerful man experienced in business organization, so Sir Andrew Duncan was introduced though he had never been in Parliament. In the same way Sir John Reith, who once ruled the British Broadcasting Corporation with a rod of iron, was brought in to clean up the muddle at the Ministry of Information.

The War Office presented difficulties. Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha was not only a nimble parliamentarian and a politician fertile in ideas, but he had proved himself a successful organizer of the War Office in time of peace. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have removed Mr. Hore-Belisha simply because he thought that the War Office would function more efficiently in war time under another Secretary of State.

None the less, there still remains a strong feeling in informed British circles that the Government ought to be on its guard against allowing military chiefs to conduct the war as if it were exclusively their affair. It is not forgotten that in the last war Mr. David Lloyd George, both as War Minister and afterwards as Prime Minister, had a continual struggle with the Chief of Staff and the Commander-in-Chief in France—and the balance of historical judgment goes to show that Mr. Lloyd George was right and the Generals wrong.

It is not suggested that there is any such difference of opinion today. But the fundamentals are clearly established. The Government alone is responsible for war policy and for the success or failure of the forces. It must have the supreme direction. The experts will advise and carry out, but the last word rests with the statesman. If he is daring enough to override the experts, he has the right to do so, though he exercises it at his peril.

War sometimes throws up statesmen like Themistocles, or Richelieu, or William Pitt, or Lloyd George possessed of that rare grasp of a situation which makes them controllers of strategy as well as statecraft. But it is only by successful results that such men are justified.

Speaking of Fence Mending—

Lupe Turns Match-Maker

After the holidays I prepared to settle back into my usual routine, but not so my little Mexican serving maid, Guadalupe Maria Mendoza. She burst into my study after the first day of school, her dark eyes flashing as she announced: "Señora, I am be matrimony bureau—"

"Now, Lupe," I cautioned.

"And also," she continued, "I have travel in foreign land during vacation."

"To Mexico?" I queried.

"Mexico are not foreign land," she replied scornfully. "She are next-door neighbor, almost same as home. I have go across water!" She let this sink in, then continued. "Miss Hope, friend of Teacher, have two tickets to Cuba, but her maid are afraid to go because of pocket battleships. She want somebody who speak the Spanish to go with her for several days, see everytheeng, and come back foreign traveler. Teacher peeck me for her.

"First I pack, not forgetting my huisache perfume just in case perhaps I see someone more Romeo than Ramon. Then we go to Miami. Oh, Señora, what velvet air and beautiful flowers, moon over water, and wind in palm trees like harps!

"Miss Hope say our tickets are on Clipper and there she are on water waiting for us. I have never been in boat except paddle in San Antonio Reever; so I watch her while Miss Hope see men in cage windows. We go on board through little hole in top while boat rock in water. Down ladder we find inside like Pullman, only with round windows and silk curtains. We start off fast through water and while I look out window, ship lift right off water and fly in air! Fine joke on Lupe, I am in airplane and not know it!

"Soon I see shadow of plane on water far below, than all of suddens I theenk if shadow so small, we must be high up. Then Steward breeng refreshments on tray and all is jolly again. In two hours we see blue, blue water and shores of Cuba.

* * *

"As soon as customs men feenish with find out we not have battleship in pocket, we pass down line of Tours men. The minute I see them I oil my tongue for joy to speak as fast as young sleeck fellows with caps marked Tours in the plain English. I say in Spanish to the one who match our tickets, 'Tours is wrong spelling for name on cap, it should begin with Y.' He laugh and put us on bench and go back for more customers, but get only tall man with small mustache. He take us to beeg car.

"Señora, I have beeg surprise from heem. He look at me with twinkle in eyes and I get ready for be interpreter for Miss Hope, then he say in the perfect English, 'We shall go first to the hotel where baggage will be left, but do not remain long for we have much to see today.' Then I say in the English—also perfect, 'How you learn the English?' and he say that he went to school in the United States.

"When he see that I am disappointed with interpret, he make a 'Y' out of old envelope and put it over 'T' on cap. Then I see that he have eyes with the snap and teeth with the shine like Romeo under balcony.

"Señora," continued Lupe, after pausing for breath, "already I have see that Tall Man in our Tour Car look at Miss Hope's blue dress that match sky and also her eyes with interest of romance, but he only speak the Spanish to boy with deegnity like striped pants in church. Pretty soon we see horse hitched to post while automobiles tangle up in traffic. Tall Man say in the Spanish that horse seems lonely. I queeck theenk that Spanish words for horse and gentleman are nearly same, so I say to Miss Hope, 'Tall Man say he are gentleman and are lonely.' Miss hope turn and smile blue violets at him for first time. Tall Man look at me with amaze in eyes, then he say with twinkle of mouth, 'Tell the Señorita that I hope I am not crowding her.' I say, 'Tall Man hope he are not crowd to you.' Miss Hope say, 'Lupe, it are not seemly for talk with strangers.' Then I tell him, 'She say it not seem like we strangers.'

"Then Tall Man say directly to her sometheeng that sound like 'Barley, you fancy?' and she say, 'We, we.' Then they laugh and talk fast through nose words I cannot understand—but sound is happy like twitter of birds.

* * *

"We go down Avenida Quinta, with different kinds of trees in each block of center parkway and Tall Man talk to Miss Hope. We get out at beautiful capitol building where are beeg diamond in floor from which all distances are measured (only Señora say it are not size of twenty-four carrots like man say)—and Tall Man and Miss Hope walk every where together. We see stone fort built in 1540, Columbus Memorial Chapel, and fine old cathedrals, but all thees are not interest Tall Man and Miss Hope as much as blue eyes and brown eyes.

"Next day we go in shops where perfumes are smell sweet to sky. I look at 'Romance in the Tropics' but money in purse are not match price. Tall Man have longer vacation, but he come to airport to see us off. Just as we leave I say, 'Adios, Señor,' in polite Spanish and he nearly make my ears fly away in air when he say in the English which I theenk he not know, 'Lupe, you have done me a good turn; so I have bought a bottle of perfume for you.' Theenk of it, Señora, 'Romance in the Tropics' for make Ramon take the notice with delight.

"When we are fly home at ten thousand feet with the clouds below us look like Texas cotton fields in August, I say, 'Tall Man are surprise of Havana.' Then Miss Hope say with smile like Queen Elizabeth in movies, 'He are Professor of Romance Languages at our State University!'

"Señora, you theenk he teach the romance to students like he teach Hiss Hope? No? Then I am start make the lace for handkerchief in case perhaps there are wedding."

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Clear-Eyed Youth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently under the heading of "Mirror of World Opinion," you kindly republished an excerpt from The Oregonian, titled, "Clear-Eyed Youth," which brought out the thought that youth is devoid of racial prejudice, and that "some adults need more of the candor of youth, more of youth's ability to understand that an American by birth, who has been properly indoctrinated with the spirit of America, is an American under the skin notwithstanding his descent."

Please accept heartfelt appreciation for your ever-readiness to promulgate love in the hearts of mankind. Being of foreign extraction myself, it is very gratifying to see the Monitor champion at all times the brotherhood of all men; and to help humanity to a more amicable understanding.

Denver, Colo. NATHAN WALLACE

Hates and a Pink-Cheeked Smile

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few days ago an impressive story was published in this paper captioned "You Can't Hate a Pink-Cheeked Smile," dealing with the experience of an American having met in 1914 a likable German boy in America who voluntarily hurried to San Francisco in order to report to the German Consul and to go back to Germany fulfilling what he felt to be his duty in the army. The writer of this story concluded how often he, during and after the war, was thinking of this boy, meditating that "man is never the enemy of man; . . . the men themselves are likable, admirable, courageous, true—on both sides of the fighting front."

In reading this passage I remembered the account of a man who was lucky enough to escape from one of Hitler's prisons where he was detained for only eight days during the November, 1938, pogrom. He said that the most dreadful and unforgettable impression of these days and nights was the fact that the executors of all those tortures and cruelties which led to dozens of casualties, heavy injuries and outbursts of delirium amongst the innocent victims, were young men between the ages of 19 and 22, blue-eyed and pink-cheeked boys, smiling and cool and without any passion in all their actions. They executed the atrocities they were trained for, just for pleasure and without any sign of emotion, either of fury or, afterwards, of sympathy with the victims.

The pink-cheeked smiling boy in the article "You Can't Hate a Pink-cheeked Smile," reminded me of the pink-cheeked, smiling boys in the account I recall.

Marlboro, N. H. OTTO M. KNAB

Census of Public Officials?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Speaking of the census, has anyone ever thought of taking a census of public officials and public job holders—local, state, and national—of these United States, to learn how many there are and how much they are being paid?

Perhaps it would be found that the taxpayers, and that means almost everyone, were hiring a vast number of such employees, and paying them salaries running up to several hundred per cent more than the average earnings of the hard-working, skilled and unskilled, wage earners.

In that case, would it not be in accord with justice and equality to reduce many public salaries to more nearly balance with those being paid outside government agencies? That would help in greatly reducing government expenses, which should, in turn, be reflected in lower public debt and taxes.

Chicago E. G. C.

Gasoline to Russia?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one of the many American friends of the little Finnish republic I have been distressed by reports of vast quantities of gasoline being shipped to Russia. Will you not give us the facts in this matter? Are American companies supplying Russia with the fuel that enables Soviet airmen to bomb Finnish cities?

If high-test gasoline is still going to Russia, will you please give us the names of the companies who are putting profits before humanity? I'm sure there are many readers of the Monitor who will wish to discontinue buying gasoline from those companies.

Chicago CATHERINE STURTEVANT

The Wide Horizon

The Hull Plan and the Farmer

By Nate R. White

Announcement by Great Britain that it must curtail, and in some instances stop altogether, purchases of American agricultural products in order to conserve its dollar reserve to buy war materials in the United States is in itself no argument for abandonment of the Hull reciprocal trade program.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain pointed out in Commons that the British will again need and desire American goods. He urged that the principles of the Hull program be preserved as a basis of post-war trade.

Meanwhile, in the battle in the United States over the merits of the Hull program, there is, unfortunately, a concerted effort to confuse the issues and turn the vast farm population against the treaties. But there are valuable facts in actual dollars-and-cents listings which no farmer should overlook in studying the effects of the trade treaties on his income.

According to official Government figures, United States farm income fell from $11,200,000,000 in 1929 to $4,700,000,000 in 1932. By 1938 farm income had risen nearly $3,000,000,000 to $7,600,000,000, excluding benefit payments under the AAA.

Now what are the imports, the actual foreign farm goods, coming into the United States?

During the first nine months of 1939 they amounted to $795,000,000.

Of this amount, two-thirds or about $530,000,000 could not displace American goods. They were coffee, rubber, raw silk, bananas, cocoa beans, tea, carpet wool, sisal, etc. Rubber accounted for $121,000,000; coffee, $101,000,000; raw silk, $75,000,000; bananas, $22,000,000; cocoa beans, $20,000,000; carpet wool, $19,000,000; tea, $15,000,000, and so on.

But what of the remaining one-third of these farm imports?

Secretary Hull says there are two kinds, those products of which the United States does not produce enough to supply its own markets, and those products of a special quality or use which might also have a different marketing season. Neither of these, Government statisticians insist, displace domestic farm products, but only supplement them!

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Value of the Hull trade programs to the American farmer in dollars is shown by the fact that he received 46 per cent more money for his exports of cotton, corn, wheat, hogs, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, lumber to foreign countries in 1937 and 1938 under the Hull programs than he did in 1934 and 1935 when they were just starting. Further, the American farmer sold 61 per cent more of his farm stuff to countries with which the United States had a trade treaty in these years, and only 38 per cent more to countries with which it did not have a treaty. His income from exports alone in 1937 and 1938 was $1,000,000,000 more than in 1934 and 1935.

Of course, complete credit for this increase does not go to the Hull treaties nor does Secretary Hull claim full credit. But the facts show that the treaties promoted trade and that increased trade is better than falling trade or no trade.

Swap and swap is the American farmer's long-standing practice. It is the epitome of the Hull trade program.

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Now what about the argument that the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation is taking surplus farm products for relief purposes which might well be sold to the United States market at higher prices if all foreign farm products were shut out?

The chief answer seems to be that by sale of American farm products abroad (won only by permitting United States purchases of some foreign farm products), the farmer in 1938 was able to buy 40 per cent more goods and property for himself and his family—40 per cent more livestock, 40 per cent more clothes, 40 per cent more movies.

Suppose then that the United States were to be very unneighborly and slam the door on all foreign farm products. What happens? The door on all these gains for the American farmer is slammed in turn.

Still, trade treaty opponents say that with higher tariffs the American farmer can really have all the American market—all the 1 to 4 or 5 per cent he doesn't have. He can then sell to America the stuff the Federal relief agencies are giving away or selling dirt cheap.

But over and above the surplus, the market for imported agricultural products, it is estimated, would put only 10,000,000 additional acres into cultivation. The Hull treaties, themselves, according to Secretary Wallace, increased the acreage producing for abroad by 15,000,000 acres. Some 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres are necessary to supply the foreign market! Will the United States farmer risk the swap of a 40,000,000-acre market just to grab a 10,000,000-acre market at home?

He doesn't swap dollars for quarters, as Secretary Wallace points out.

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What about the Canadian agreement? Under it the American farmer sells fifty-seven products at low duties to Canada. Canada ships only sixteen to the United States.

In 1939 the United States sold $200,000,000 more goods to Canada than it bought from Canada.

One more set of figures shows the value of the Hull trade program, although it cannot, as has been said, claim complete credit for them. In 1935, the year after the treaties were beginning to operate, the United States sold to foreign lands $150,000,000 worth more of goods than it did in 1934. In 1936 it sold goods worth $170,000,000 more than in 1935. In 1937 it sold $889,000,000 worth more than in 1936! American farm products were included in these sales.

Such facts may explain why opponents of the Hull program have difficulty proving injury to the American farmer.

Secretary Hull says, "No injury, in fact, has occurred."